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At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemtor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii, 66.*

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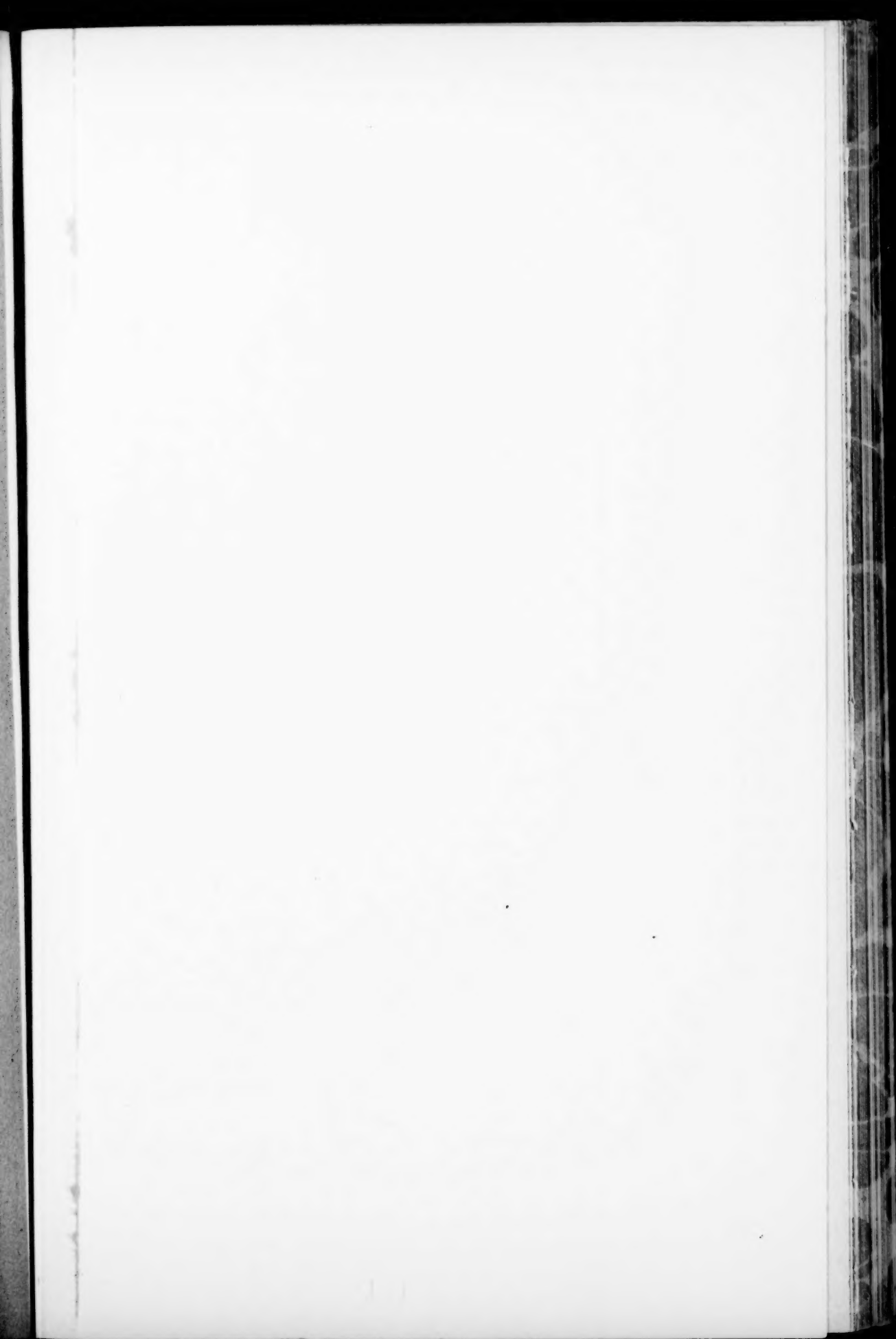
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MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.

BY BENJAMIN BETTS.



THE history of Mexico has ever been fruitful of dramatic incidents; from the conquest almost to the present time it has been replete with events of an intensely interesting character. Among the most notable of these from a Republican standpoint, may be mentioned the two attempts made to establish Imperial rule upon this continent: the *first* under Don Augustin Iturbide, in 1822 and 1823; the *second* under Maximilian of Austria, in 1864 to 1867; each of which, after a turbulent and precarious existence, was suddenly brought to a most inglorious and tragical end. The Imperial authority was in each case exercised for a brief period only, yet each was prolific of medalllic memorials.

So far as known to me, but little attention has hitherto been bestowed upon these interesting mementos. The earliest publication in which anything like an accurate description appears, is the Sale Catalogue of the Jules Fonrobert collection, which was disposed of by auction at Berlin, Prussia, in 1878. A large number of these medals and coins are therein described and illustrated by cuts¹ distributed through the text, which is chronologically arranged. The only other account of which I have any knowledge may be found in "Numisma" for May and July, 1879. The May number contains an article contributed by Mr. George S. Skilton, entitled "Maximilian, his

¹ I would here state that after the sale I purchased the entire collection of the cuts, and have used such as are germane to the subject; others have been specially engraved to illustrate this article.

Coins and Medals," and in the July number the same author describes the "Medals and Coins of the First Mexican Empire." In these papers the subject is for the first time systematically treated; but both lack somewhat in minuteness of description, and with a single exception (a medal of Maximilian), are entirely devoid of illustrations. The importance of the subject may perhaps excuse the present attempt toward supplying these deficiencies, as well as to add quite a number of examples heretofore unnoticed.

In the use of the terms *right* and *left*, the *observer's* right and left are to be understood, except when reference is made to the right or left of a figure on the medal, in which case the meaning is obvious.

THE FIRST EMPIRE.

AUGUSTINE ITURBIDE, 1822-1823.

Augustine Iturbide (name pronounced E-toor'-bi-dā, accent on second syllable), was born at Valladolid, Mexico, in 1784 (one account says 1790), and was "the master spirit in a successful plot for freeing Mexico from Spanish rule." He was proclaimed Emperor by the army and people at the city of Mexico 18 May, 1822, and duly inaugurated at that city 21 July, following. On 19 March, 1823, in consequence of the adoption of the *Act of Casas Matas*, by which a republican form of government was guaranteed, he abdicated the throne, and with his family went to Leghorn; returning from exile in defiance of the decree of Congress, he was, on his arrival at Soto la Marina 8 July, 1824, promptly arrested, and summarily executed on the 19th of that month at Padilla.


Of the following-described medals, *three* bear dates prior to the inauguration of Iturbide as Emperor. They refer probably to the independence of the Empire as provided by the *Plan of Iguala*, presented by Iturbide, Feb. 24, 1821. Nos. 6, 13, 14 and 18, were most probably used as coins, all of them being about the size of the One Real piece, and all engrailed on edge □◻◻◻ No. 26 I have never seen, my description being from a rubbing kindly furnished me by Mr. Geo. S. Skilton, who owns the piece; with this exception all were described from specimens in my own collection.

MEDALS.


1821. *Mexico.*

1. *Obverse.* Mexico, represented as an Indian princess, is presenting a sword, scarf and wreath to Iturbide, who stands facing her, his right hand extended to receive it. The princess, at the left, is attired in a priestly robe charged with eagles, and heavily embroidered at bottom; a flowing mantle is thrown over her left shoulder, above which is seen the end of a bow and the top of a quiver of arrows; her head-dress is of feathers, and her arms and feet are bare; with her right hand she points to a radiated group above, con-

sisting of a cross, two bells (?) and some stalks of grain.¹ Iturbide, to right, is in full military dress, his head uncovered and his plumed chapeau under his left arm. Legend: To the left, PRO RELIGIONE and to the right, ET PATRIA * (For religion and fatherland): in exergue in two lines, in small letters, JOSE GUERRERO N^o DE M^o | A^o DE 1821^o (The artist's name, place and date of mintage.) *Reverse.* The Mexican eagle, without crown, with the serpent in his beak, stands in defiant attitude, upon a mantle heavily fringed, and gracefully draped over an unstrung bow, with the inscription in four lines, all curving upward, AVGVSTINO • DE • ITURBIDE | LIBERTATIS • PATRIAE | VINDICI • STRENVO • | MEXICAN • IMPER • AN • I • (To Aug. Iturbide, the zealous defender of liberty and fatherland, Emperor of Mexico, year 1 of reign). Below all and close to the rim, DEDICADA POR EL MISMO ARTIFICE^o (Dedicated by the same workman.) Rims and edge plain. Silver and copper. Size 56.

2. *Obverse.* Inscription in seven lines MEJICO | EN LA SOLEMNE. | PROCLAMACION | DE LA INDEPENDEN- | CIA DEL IMPERIO | A 27 DE OCTUBRE | DE 1821. (Mexico, in solemn proclamation of the independence of the Empire, Oct. 27, 1821.) *Reverse.* A Mexican eagle with the serpent, as the preceding, imperially crowned, stands upon a nopal plant, growing upon a rock surrounded by water; on the base of the rock F. GUERRERO (Engraver's name). Rims plain, edge  Silver and copper. Size 34.

1822. Toluca.


3. *Obverse.* Inscription in eight lines * | TOLUCA | EN LA FELIZ | PROCLAMACION | DE LA YNDEP^a DEL | YMPERIO | MEJICANO, A 12 | DE MAYO DE (in cipher) | • 1822 • (Toluca, on the auspicious proclamation of the independence of the Empire, May 12, 1822.) The inscription is separated from the rim by a circle of small pellets. Rim corded. *Reverse.* A Mexican eagle, imperially crowned, without the serpent, stands upon a nopal, beneath which are the letters F. G. (Initials of engraver). A circle of small pellets separates the field from the rim which is heavily dentilated. Edge  Silver and copper. Size 33.

Mexico.

4. *Obverse.* At the top a star of eight points; in the field below, an inscription of five lines INAUGURACION | DE AGUSTIN. | PRIMER EMPERADOR | DE MEXICO. | JULIO 21 DE 1822 (Inauguration of Augustine, first Emperor of Mexico, July 21, 1822). A wreath of olive on the left and palm on the right surrounds the field. Rim plain. *Reverse.* The Mexican eagle, imperially crowned, and without the serpent, stands upon a nopal, below which are the letters F. G.; a circle of small pellets surrounds the field; no legend; a


¹ With the stalks of grain or wheat there appear to be berries at the left, possibly denoting grapes, although the leaves resemble the olive rather than the vine; while the "bells," which have no tongues, in their form suggest chalices, but have no stems, which may be due

to the engraver; if bells, they are perhaps intended to signify the "Sanctus bells," and as all the emblems seem to have a sacramental meaning, the device is doubtless intended to show that the Church favored the Empire.


double-lined circle appears between this and an ornamental border. Edge  Silver. Size 35.

5. *Obverse.* In the field a crown surrounded by formal rays, below which are a sword and sceptre crossed. Legend: A AGUSTIN 1° EMPERADOR CONSTITUCIONAL DE MEXICO (To Augustine, First Constitutional Emperor of Mexico). *Reverse.* At the top an eight-pointed star, beneath which an inscription in six lines, PROCLAMADO | POR EL AYUNTAM^{TO} | DE | AGUAS CALIENTES. | A 12 DE DEBRE | DE 1822. [EB in DEBRE in cipher, with a mark above, showing the omission of the other letters of *Diciembre*; see cut.] (Proclaimed by the magistrates of Aguas Calientes, Dec. 12, 1822.) A wreath of laurel, tied with a bow at the bottom, surrounds all. Rims and edge plain. Silver and copper. Size 31.

Chiapa.

6. *Obverse.* Head of Iturbide in profile to left. Legend: LAS CHIAPAS POR AGUST * 1 the date * 1822 * at the bottom (Chiapas [declares] for Augustine I, 1822.) Rim denticulated. *Reverse.* The Mexican eagle, imperially crowned, within a crowned elliptical shield surrounded by an Order chain. Legend: CHIAPAS PROCLAMAN CONSTANCIA * (Chiapas proclaiming its loyalty.) Rim denticulated. Edge  Silver. Size 20.

Durango.

7. *Obverse.* Arms of Durango in a crowned ornate elliptical shield, a palm branch at each side, the stems crossed below; a cylindrical roll horizontally placed, supports the shield. Legend: AGUSTIN * 1 * EMPERADOR * CONSTITUC * DE * MEXICO * (Augustine I, Constitutional Emperor of Mexico.) Rim denticulated. *Reverse.* Inscription in five lines, within a laurel (?)¹ wreath, PROCLAMA- | DO * EN * DURAN- | GO * AÑO | * DE * | 1822 * (Proclaimed at Durango in the year 1822.) Rim denticulated. Edge  Silver and copper. Size 34.

Guadalaxara.

8. *Obverse.* Bust of the Emperor in profile to right, in military dress, with mantle of ermine, scarf and Order chain. Legend: * AGUSTIN * PRIMER * EMP * CONSTITUCIONAL * DE (in cipher) M * (Augustine, First Constitutional Emperor of Mexico.) Beneath the bust V * MEDINA * F * (Engraver's name.) Rim serrated. *Reverse.* A tree supported by two wolves (device of the State). Legend: GUADALAXARA * EN SU VENTUROSA * PROCLAMACION the date * 1822 * at the bottom. (Guadalaxara on his auspicious [literally, with good fortune] proclamation.) Rim serrated. Edge plain. Silver. Size 39.

9. *Obverse.* The same precisely as No. 8, and from the same die. *Reverse.* Within a closed laurel wreath (?) the inscription in five lines EN SU |

¹ As will be seen from the engraving, the leaves in this wreath suggest oak leaves, but the berries do not resemble acorns; the leaves of all these wreaths are conventionalized, so that what we have called laurel may have been intended for olive in some cases, and vice versa.

AUGUSTA | PROCLAMACION | LA CATEDRAL DE | GUADALAXARA | 1822 (The Cathedral authorities of Guadalajara on his august proclamation, 1822); below all, a festoon of flowers. Rim serrated. Edge plain. Silver. Size 39.

10. *Obverse.* Same die as Nos. 8 and 9. *Reverse.* An imperial crown surrounded by rays, and below, the inscription in four lines, EL CONSULADO | NACIONAL DE | GUADALAXARA | 1822 (The National Consulate, or Civil authorities, of Guadalajara, 1822); a festoon of flowers below, the ends supported by knobs, and the whole enclosed within a laurel wreath. Rim serrated. Edge plain. Silver. Size 39.

11. *Obverse.* Bust in profile to right, in military costume, with mantle of ermine, scarf and Order chain. Legend: AUGUSTIN I · DIV · PROV · UNAN · FERVENTIQ · VOTO IMP · M · 1822 · (Augustine I, by Divine Providence, and the unanimous and fervent desire [of the people] Emperor of Mexico, 1822); beneath the bust MEDINA F · Rim plain. *Reverse.* At the top an imperial crown, below which are a sceptre and a *macana* (the ancient Aztec war-club) crossed, overlying a branch of laurel and palm, also crossed; in field below VIRTUTE | NON | SANGUINE (By virtue, not by carnage); at the bottom a leaf ornament. Legend: GUADALAX · ACADEM · LUBENTI ANIMO PRIMO ANAHUAC · PARENT · (which may be freely rendered, The Academy of Guadalajara to the chief ruler [literally the first father] of Anahuac, the ancient Aztec name of Mexico, with willing mind.) Rim plain. Edge plain. Slightly elliptical. Silver and copper gilt. Size 38 x 40.

Guanajuato.

12. *Obverse.* Busts of Augustine and Anna, jugata, in profile to right, the Emperor in military dress, with Order band and mantle; beneath the busts in a line curving upward, AUGUSTIN · I · Y · ANA · MARIA · Legend: LA · N · Y · L · C · DE · GUANAJUATO · PROCLAMANDO · A · SUS · AUGUSTOS · EM · PERADORES · (which we may perhaps read, The noble and loyal city [*noble y leal ciudad*] of Guanajuato in proclamation of their August Imperial Rulers, Augustine and Anna); the whole surrounded by an ornamental border of double lines and small circles. *Reverse.* The figure of the Virgin (?) holding a cross and palm in her left and a chalice (?) in her right hand, in a crowned and ornamental shield adorned with foliated ornaments at the top and sides, and two palm branches crossed below and tied with ribbons, the whole resting on a horizontal bar, on which TRASGALLO. (Engraver.) In the field at the sides of the shield, to left AÑO and to right 1822 Legend: LES · D · O · YC · ESTE · MONU · MENTO · DE SU FIDELIDAD (we read this, The authorities of Guan-

¹ By Academy may perhaps be meant (though no ecclesiastical emblem of the Roman Church appears on the piece), the "College" or Chapter of clergy attached to the Cathedral, or more probably the "Seminary" for training postulants or candidates for Holy Orders in this ancient Episcopal seat. We should therefore have, if this theory be correct, the people, the Episco-

pate, the civic authorities, and the clergy generally of this city issuing these four congratulatory medals on the accession of the Emperor. The motto on the reverse may imply instead of "by carnage"—literally, by blood,—that he was made Emperor because of his virtues, rather than from any "divine right of the blood royal."

ajuato issue this monument or token of their loyalty) ;' surrounded by an ornamental border, same as obverse. Edge plain. Silver and copper. Size 36.

Guatemala.

13. *Obverse.* Head to left in profile. Legend: AGUSTIN I • EMPERAD • DE MEXICO • *Reverse.* At top, the arms of Guatemala in a small elliptical shield with palm branches crossed beneath ; below, within an open olive wreath the inscription in four lines, 26 DE (in cipher) DIC • | DE 1822 • | 2 • DE LA | INDEP • Legend: GUAT • EN LA PROCLAM • DE SU 1^{re} EMP • (Guatemala in proclamation of its first Emperor, Dec. 26, 1822, second year of independence.) Border corded. Edge □◻◻◻ Silver. Size 20.

Leon de Nicaragua.

14. *Obverse.* Head in profile to left. Legend: AGUST • I • EMP • DE MEXICO the date • 1822 • at bottom. Border corded. *Reverse.* Arms of Leon de Nicaragua in an elliptical shield ornamented with roses festooned from above. Legend: PROCLAM • EN LEON DE NICAR • A • 2 • DE LA INDEP • * (Proclaimed in Leon de Nicaragua, second year of independence.) Border corded. Edge □◻◻◻ Silver. Size 21.

Oajaca.

15. *Obverse.* Draped bust of Augustine to right in profile. Beneath the shoulder *F Gordillo* (Engraver.) Legend: • A • AGUSTIN I • EMPERADOR CONSTITUCIONAL DE (in cipher) MEII • (To Augustine I, Constitutional Emperor of Mexico.) A double-lined circle separates the legend from the border, which is ornamented with scallops, having an outer row of double lines radiating from the centre. *Reverse.* In the field the inscription in five lines: LO JURO EL 8 | DE DICIEMBRE | DEL AÑO 1822 • LA | M • N • C • | DE OAJACA • (The very noble city [*muy noble ciudad*] of Oajaca swore allegiance to him Dec. 8 of the year 1822) : a floreated ornament above and below. Border exactly the same as on obverse. Edge □◻◻◻ Silver. Size 28.

16. *Obverse.* Draped bust of the Emperor in profile to right. On shoulder, *F Gordillo* Legend: • A • AGUSTIN I • EMPERA^{OR} • CONSTITUCIONAL DE (in cipher) MEII • (To Augustine I, Constitutional Emperor of Mexico.) *Reverse.* In field in four lines LO JURO | EN EL AÑO D 1822 | LA M • N • C • | DE OAJACA (Same meaning as on 15, but month omitted) : a floreated ornament above and below the inscription. Rims and edge plain. Silver. Size 38.

Queretaro.

17. *Obverse.* Draped busts of Augustine and Anna jugata, in profile to right ; on truncation of the Emperor, *Gordillo* Legend: EN LA PROCLAM • DE AGUST • PRIM EMP • DE MEX^OY DE (all the DE's in cipher) ANA MAR • SU ESPO^A (In

¹ The abbreviations may stand for various words, but D, O (*bispo* ? i. e. Bishop), Y (i. e. and) C probably indicate the authorities—Dignitaries, Bishop (though

we do not find it mentioned that Guanajuato was a See city, yet it was the Capital of the most populous State in Mexico,) and Clergy, or perhaps, citizens.



MEREAX OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY

RELATING TO THE MIRACLE OF THE HOLY SACRAMENT AT BRUSSELS, AND OTHERS.

(Translated from the French of the late M. Rouyer, in the *Revue Belge*, for the Journal.)

THE first of the mereaux to be discussed in the following paper is a Belgian piece of the fourteenth century, struck in red copper, and of very fine workmanship, originally described by M. Chalon, in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*,¹ in 1857, as follows:—“*Obv.* The head of an old man, bearded, facing, within a cross whose arms terminate with three stars or little crosses; two swords converge at the mouth, the points within; all within an epicycloid of ten arches. *Rev.* Within an engrailed border like that on the obverse, the *Agnus Dei* (the lamb bearing a cross with a banner), to left.” M. Renier Chalon, remarking on this further, says, “The engraving of this jeton is most remarkable. . . . Its style agrees with that of the fourteenth century, at the period of the best coins of the middle ages.”

Most archaeologists (if attention were not particularly called to the device) would see nothing on the obverse save the head of the Saviour, facing, and pierced with two swords or daggers; but M. Chalon, while describing it as above, was impressed with the thought that it had an allusion to the vision of St. John the Evangelist, in the Apocalypse,² where “one like the Son of Man” is mentioned, having “a two-edged sword coming out of His mouth;” he observed, however, that the passage referred to does not entirely agree with the device on the mereau, for the swords, instead of coming out, clearly *penetrate* the mouth; M. Chalon was therefore unwilling to offer this explanation until he had consulted a savant, whom he knew to be well versed in the study of religious emblems, Didron the elder; in reply to his inquiries Didron wrote to Chalon, confirming his theory, and added to his letter some brilliant suggestions as to the significance of the devices; but he did not take the trouble to adduce proofs, leaving that to be done by those who had time to spare. In closing his letter he said: “On the obverse of your jeton is the figure of the God of Battles; on the reverse, that of the Divine Lamb, or the God of Peace.”

Chalon himself had already written: “It is well known that the Elder [*vieillard*, literally, the old man, by which expression is doubtless meant the ‘Ancient of Days’] of the Apocalypse is ordinarily represented with a sword proceeding from His mouth. But the head with the two swords, on this jeton, taken in connection with the lamb on the reverse, it appears to me, must, in spite of the singular form of the double sword, be regarded only as the Apocalyptic representation of Deity.”³

¹ The pieces discussed by M. Rouyer are illustrated in the same magazine, Part II, 1888.—EDS.

² See Rev. i: 13, 16; and also xix: 12, 15,—the latter passage, however, agreeing still less with the device on the mereau, than that first cited.

³ Rouyer calls attention in a note to the fact that

Chalon falls into some confusion here, for the Son of Man is not represented as an old man in the vision; “Chalon is also in error in calling the device the figure of an old man; it cannot be regarded as that of the Saviour, under that type, for the life of our Lord on earth terminated while He was still young.”—EDS.

But in spite of the reputation which Didron enjoyed, and indeed generally deserved, and the time he had devoted to the study of Christian emblems, we are obliged to say that the explanation he gives of the types of this mereau seems to us to be extremely doubtful; such types have never been, so far as we can discover, at least in Belgium where this piece undoubtedly originated, the objects of any special "devotion," nor are they the peculiar symbols of any institution whatever, religious or charitable. Vague assertions, whatever their source, cannot have the authority which comes from careful and serious study; and when we read Didron's letter attentively, the poverty of his "proofs" is plainly evident at the very moment when he appears to offer them with the greatest profusion. We can hardly imagine that this symbol of the Divine visage pierced with two swords or poniards had come to his knowledge by this mereau only; yet supposing it was new to him, its novelty could not relieve him from proving beyond question that the Apocalyptic vision really agreed with a device apparently so diverse from St. John's description.¹

As to the relation which it has been sought to establish between the obverse and reverse types of this mereau, *i. e.* that one is the counterpart of the other, — the result of our own examination of several pieces which have hitherto been unnoticed, and which will be described below, convinces us that nothing is less certain than this correlation, under the conditions in which we find it.

All the pieces which we are about to describe are of the same size and metal as that given above. All have also on the obverse the device of the Agnus Dei, or symbolic Lamb; and it is important to remember that they all came either from the identical die with which the piece under notice was struck, or from a die almost identical, and of the same workmanship. On the reverse we find either a mention or representation of certain articles of food, or of objects by which aid was rendered to the poor or those in need of assistance, whether through hospitals or other charitable institutions. With a single exception (which is in the Legras collection at Paris, and has nothing to show its place of origin), all are or recently were in cabinets in Belgium, where these pieces have been specially sought. It may also be noted that there exists one of similar type having a Flemish inscription, which clearly shows its origin. We now give a descriptive list of those at present known to us.

I. *Obv.* In an engrailed border of ten arches, the symbolic Lamb, as we are accustomed to find it on coins of the Middle Ages, especially, as M. Chalon has remarked, on the "agnels" and "moutons d'or."² *Rev.* A loaf

¹ In his *Histoire de Dieu, au point de vue de l'iconographie chrétienne*, published in 1843, Didron does not give a single example of a symbolic representation of the Son of Man according to the vision of St. John, in the first chapter of the Apocalypse.

² These are the popular names of two of the medieval gold coins of France, which bore the Agnus Dei; the first word meaning a "little lamb," and the other a "sheep" of gold, of course alluding to the symbolic type. — EDS.

of bread and three herrings, the last "in pale," all in a similar border of eight arches.

We know that it was customary in those days, during Lent, to distribute from hospitals and from private houses, red and smoked herrings, as alms to the poor, for providing which there were several large endowments.¹

The obverses of II-V following, have the symbolic Lamb, differing little if at all from that last described; we therefore give only the reverses of these numbers.

II. *Rev.* The sole of a boot or shoe, in a border of eight arches. This sole has a long, curved point, suggesting a ship's figure-head.²

III. *Rev.* Two soles, like that on the preceding, within a border of eight arches.

IV. *Rev.* A small boot, with very long point, enclosed in a border of eight arches.³

V. *Rev.* The Gothic letters *th* or *lli*, the meaning of which we have not ascertained, within a border of eight arches.

VI. *Obv.* The symbolic Lamb within a border of eleven arches. *Rev.* The inscription on the field in two lines, *SLAEP | LAKEN* (*i. e.*, a bed-sheet), accompanied by rosettes of five leaves and small crosses.⁴

We have been constrained to call these pieces *mereaux*, as they show to what an extent the system of *mereaux* was developed in the establishment to which those under notice belong, and because the general character of their devices, etc., with the possible exception of the inscription on that last described, so plainly shows that they could only have been useful for charitable purposes. It remains therefore for us to discover, if possible, from the evident similarity between them, what the institution was which used them.

If we admit that these six pieces, judged by their appearance, are of Belgian origin, and the style, workmanship, and execution of all of them shows they were from the hands of most experienced lovers of the numismatic art, who could only be found at Brabant, one is thereby very naturally, indeed almost inevitably, led to see in the Hospital of St. John at Brussels, the establishment of which we are in search. The Saint to whose

¹ The author, in a foot-note, gives several references substantiating this statement, which it seems unnecessary to print for American readers. — EDS.

² This was in the collection of Minard Van Hoorbeke, of Ghent, and in a descriptive Catalogue of his cabinet it is called a shoe. The lobes or arches of the border have trefoil ornaments within them, which he thought to be the letter A repeated, and of which he gives a fanciful explanation. He also attributes this piece with three others, which he considered as belonging to the same series, to the ancient Church of St. John, in Ghent; but with these views M. Rouyer did not agree. It is however interesting to note that Van Hoorbeke coincides with Rouyer in regarding the lamb with a banner as the type of St. John. We may say in passing that St. John with the lamb is the device on several Masonic Medals which have been described

in the *Journal*, — notably those of the Lodge of St. John at Valenciennes, but on those it has no banner. The lamb with the banner was also the device of the Knights of St. John (Templars). Its adoption as the special emblem of St. John the Baptist, the patron saint of that Order, was doubtless suggested by his words when he saw the Saviour, "Ecce Agnus Dei." St. John's Gospel, i: 29. — EDS.

³ This is the *mereau* mentioned as belonging to M. Legras, who erroneously classes it among Parisian jetons and *mereaux*. This error led to its being included in the numismatic collection of the Historical Museum of the city of Paris, when the collection was sold in 1883. We are indebted to the learned Keeper of that collection, M. Jules Cousin, for our description.

⁴ Two examples of these are known; one in the de Schodt and another in the Van Hoorbeke cabinet.

patronage this Hospital was dedicated, was St. John the Baptist, and it is a well known fact that in the fourteenth century, and indeed much earlier, the symbolic Lamb was the accepted emblem, not only in Belgian provinces but elsewhere, of the Fore-runner of the Messiah, and was his peculiar device,¹ while it also continued to be one of the symbols of the august Victim who suffered Himself to be crucified, for the salvation of our race. And if, as we are convinced is the case (the evidence for which we shall presently adduce), the mereau with the double type of the symbolic Lamb and the Divine visage pierced with two swords has reference to the cult of the "Holy Sacrament of the Miracle" at Brussels, it will be admitted by all that its relation to the group of six charity mereaux above described, forbids us to look elsewhere than to that city—and the more so because of reasons to be given below—to discover the functions for the performance of which these were struck. It seems impossible to dispute this conclusion successfully. The excellent workmanship of these pieces leads us to believe that they were made in the Ducal Mint, as has already been intimated. If, however, they were made for Brussels, as we believe, it is not necessary that we should show where they were struck.

The story of the events which led to the institution of the "Devotion of the Holy Sacrament of the Miracle," at Brussels,—a devotion which during the five centuries and more that it has existed, has been strengthened by most remarkable manifestations—comes to us from numerous sources; it will be sufficient for our present purpose to give the substance of this story as succinctly as possible, since the historians of the "Holy Sacrament of the Miracle" have told it at length, and it has also been confirmed as to certain particulars by the evidence of diplomatic papers and other contemporaneous documents.

On Good Friday, in the year 1370, in the time of Wenceslas and Jeanne, Duke and Duchess of Brabant, certain Jews of Brussels, who had assembled in a place which served as their synagogue, had thrown upon the table, for the purpose of derision, several consecrated wafers, or "hosts," which had been stolen some months before; there were sixteen of these wafers, of which one was large and the others of smaller size, and they had been taken from the Chapel of St. Catharine at the instigation of one of their co-religionists, whose name was Jonathan, of Enghien, and who died soon after, having been assassinated by some unknown wretch. It is said that he was a man of wealth, and gave not less than sixty "*moutons-d'-or*" to the miserable man whom he had persuaded to steal the wafers. This individual, Jean de Louvain, was a renegade Jew, nominally converted to Christianity.²

¹ See note 2 on p. 10. — Eds.

² At the close of the last century seven pieces of gold similar to those which Jonathan gave Louvain were still attached to the Ostensorium of the "Holy Sacrament of the Miracle." We mention this fact now, because

of the bearing it will have when we endeavor to show the relation between the device on the coins which were used to pay for the stolen wafers, and that of the symbolic Lamb on the obverse of the mereaux under notice.

These Jews, who bore upon their persons knives, poniards, and other weapons, had emboldened themselves to pierce the sacred wafers; but they were amazed and confounded when they saw blood pouring abundantly from the wounds which they made. Alarmed at the thought of the consequences which would ensue should their sacrilege be discovered, they sought for some method to rid themselves of the wafers. To accomplish this they attempted to hire, under the pledge of secrecy, a Jewess named Catharine, who had embraced Christianity, to carry them to the Jews at Cologne; but on the night before her departure, the woman, overwhelmed with fear and influenced by a dream or vision, was led to renounce her agreement to aid her people. At the dawn of the following day she determined to seek the curate of the Parish of "Our Lady of the Chapel," to which she belonged, place the wafers in his hands, and reveal to him all that she knew.

Wenceslas, the Duke, learning what had occurred, ordered the arrest and imprisonment of the criminals; several of the Jews were condemned to be burned at the stake, and their sentence was carried into execution near the "Grosse-Tour," on the evening of Ascension-day, the same year. A few additional details of the story which we have briefly outlined must be given to enable us to complete the task we have undertaken.

As a result of the various profanations which the wafers had received from the daggers of the Jews, there remained only eleven sufficiently whole to be given to Catharine, the baptized Jewess, to carry away; these she took, spotted with the blood which had flowed from the wounds, and gave them to the priest, who placed them in the tabernacle on the altar of the Church of "Our Lady." The wafers thus restored and so clearly miraculous, were soon claimed by the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Gudule, as they had been stolen from the Chapel of St. Catharine, which was under its control. But the parishioners of "Our Lady" were unwilling that all should be taken from them, and it was finally arranged that two of the smaller ones should be allowed to remain in the Chapel, while the others, including the large one, should be returned to the Church from which they had been stolen. They were accordingly carried with great solemnity to St. Gudule's, where they were placed in a chapel specially prepared for their reception, and which took the name of the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament.¹

The processions which began in 1370 were continued annually for a number of years, and all Brussels, from the Duke and Duchess with their Court to the lower classes, took part in showing honor to the miraculous wafers, and the citizens were joined by the people of the neighboring towns

¹ This chapel stood until 1534, when it was replaced by a much more beautiful building, erected upon the same foundations, which is still standing. For a full account of the story which is here outlined, see "*Histoire du Très Saint Sacrement de Miracle*," by De Grave-Hellin, Brussels, 1871. St. Gudule's is a fine gothic

building, having two large towers on the front, one on each side of the main entrance; a view of this front is given in Chambers' Encyclopedia, s. v. Brussels. The cathedral was built about a century before these circumstances now related, and is celebrated for its painted glass, numerous statues, and a fine carved pulpit.—EDS.

and by strangers who were attracted thither by the ceremonies.¹ The wafers were exposed to view, that the faithful might reverence them; this was done not only during the life of Wenceslas, who died in 1383, but until the death of the Duchess, which occurred 1 December, 1403. In the last years of the princess a violent storm of rain fell while the procession was passing, in consequence of which it was thrown into disorder, and six of the wafers were lost; but it is related that the blood and marks of the daggers were even more evident than before, on those which remained. Because of this and other accidents, by which only fragments of the wafers finally remained (accounts of which are given by De Grave-Hellin), it was decided that the custom of carrying them in procession should be discontinued. They were, however, again taken from St. Gudule's in 1529, when the city was suffering from a plague, and in 1530 a solemn procession in their honor was instituted, which has been continued annually until the present time, except on rare occasions when prevented by public distress, though the relics are no longer carried. Towards meeting the expense of these processions Margaret of Austria, when ruler of Holland, contributed liberally, and ordered that they should be held on the Sunday following the feast of her patron, St. Margaret, which was then solemnized on the 13 of July.

The relics were kept in a beautiful cruciform reliquary, of which Cafmeyer, a Priest and Canon of the Cathedral, gives an engraving in his "History of the Most Holy Sacrament of the Miracle," which was translated into French from the original Flemish, and printed at Brussels in 1720. From this engraving we may learn the devices which were stamped upon the wafers. The reliquary is also shown on a small medal struck in 1656, but the description of this, and the connection of the devices on the wafers with those on the mereaux must be reserved for the concluding portion of this article, in the next number of the *Journal*.²

[To be concluded.]

THE French Government has decided to issue a nickel coin, with a value between the half-franc and the ten-centime piece. It was suggested to M. Daniel Dupuis, who is to design the new coin, that it might have a hole in the centre, like certain Chinese coins of small denomination, which are strung together on a string. M. Dupuis, however, objected that this would interfere with his artistic handiwork, and the idea was abandoned.

¹ It is well known that the "Procession of the Holy Sacrament" on Corpus Christi, or "*Fête-Dieu*" as the Belgians and French call it—which is the Thursday following Trinity Sunday—took place earlier than 1370. In those processions the Sacramental Wafer was carried through the public streets with great pomp; and it was a similar procession which escorted the rescued wafers to St. Gudule's; after the events commemorated by the mereaux they were conducted at Brussels with greater ceremony than ever before. But the doctrine of trans-substantiation, which was taught in the most

extreme form conceivable by this "miracle," firmly believed by the faithful in Brussels and which Corpus Christi celebrates, although not confirmed until the Council of Trent, in 1551, had been maintained by the Second Council of Nice in 787 and made a dogma of the Roman Church by the first Council of the Lateran in 1215.—EDS.

² We have been obliged to condense the story of the relics considerably, but full particulars will be found in the several Histories which have been cited by the author.—EDS.

DEVICES FOR CHILIAN COINS.

MONSIEUR L. O. ROTY, the eminent French medallist and Member of the Institute, has prepared designs for the new Chilian coinage, and for the Gourde and fractions, for Hayti. For the gold coins the obverse has a bust to left of a maiden, typifying the Republic of Chili, with the artist's name, O. ROTY beneath in sunken letters. Legend, REPUBLICA · DE · CHILE. Reverse, On the field, the arms of Chili. Above, the value; below, the date, and the mint-mark at the right. The obverse of the silver shows a condor perched on a mountain peak, about to take flight: beneath, is the artist's name, as on the gold, and around the device, the legend, REPUBLICA · DE · CHILE. On the reverse, within a laurel wreath, the mint-mark, the indication of value, and the date.

The devices of the Haytian coins include designs for one Gourde, and for 50, 20 and 10 Centiemes — fractions of the Gourde — in silver. The obverse has a female head to right, draped with a handkerchief, after a design by La Foresterie; below the head the names ROTY · G^{re} and LAFORESTERIE · Legend, REPUBLIQUE · D'HAITI · AN; and on the field below the device, the value, weight and figures of the date. On the reverse is a trophy, composed of flags on either side of a palm tree which is surmounted by a Liberty cap; below this, on the field, the value. Legend, LIBERTE · EGALITE · FRATERNITE.

THREE COLLEGE MEDALS.

PRINCETON University, formerly bearing the names of "Nassau Hall" and the College of New Jersey, commemorated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary by striking a fine medal, which also announced its assumption of its new name. On the obverse is a view of "old Nassau" on the College Campus, with two trees on either side in the foreground; on the lower edge of the ground at the right, are the initials of the engraver, which were not quite legible on the impression shown us, but which we take to be A S G (? for St. Gaudens). Inscription below in two lines, AVLA NASSOVICA | MDCCCXCVI (Nassau Hall, 1896). The reverse has a formal scroll of three folds, at the top, on which is the motto DEI | SVB NVMINE | VIGET (May it prosper under the protection of God). Below this is the inscription in eight lines, QVOD ANTEA FVIT | COLLEGIVM | NEO CAESARIENSE | NVNC ANNIS ✱ CL ✱ IMPLETIS | VNIVERSITAS | PRINCETONIENSIS | SAECVLVM SPECTAT | NOVVM. (That which was previously the College of New Jersey, one hundred and fifty years having been completed, now looks forward to a new era as Princeton University.) The medal was struck in bronze, and perhaps other metals, and is size 48 American scale.

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., has awarded at its Commencement this year, for the first time, a Prize Medal. The obverse bears the seal of the College, but without its legend: this consists of a globe mounted, in the centre, with a telescope and a sprig of laurel, at the left, a scroll, an inkstand, pens, etc., at the right, and a sunburst above: the date of foundation, 1898, at the bottom. The telescope on this seal is a peculiarly appropriate device, as the Hopkins Astronomical Observatory at Williams was one of the earliest, if not the very first, erected on the continent, and for many years its telescope was only excelled by that at Harvard. The reverse has

a laurel wreath on the field, which encloses the inscription in three lines, PRESENTED BY | COL. RICH^d LATHERS | TO with a space below for engraving the name of the recipient. Legend, outside the wreath, THE DUTIES OF CHRISTIAN MEN IN RELATION TO THE GOVERNMENT. • The legend shows the subject on which the competitors for the medal must write. Col. Lathers, who endowed the medal, is a resident of Pittsfield, Mass., and we believe an alumnus of the College. The medal, awarded annually, is to be of gold; impressions for preservation in the College Library have been struck in bronze. The size is 28.

The eminent French artist, J. C. Chaplain, engraved the dies for the Wolsey medal commemorating fifty years of service at Yale University. The obverse has a bust to right of Pres. Wolsey, under which the artist's name is given in full. Legend, THEODORVS · DWIGHT · WOLSEY. Reverse, within a crown or wreath of laurel, the inscription, in six lines, PRAECEPTORI | SVO | PRAECEPTORES | YALENSIS | MDCCCXXXI | MDCCCLXXXI (The Yale instructors to their instructor.) Size 46, nearly. 68mm.

HARD TIMES TOKENS.

BY LYMAN H. LOW.

THE issues commonly called Hard Times Tokens mark a period of peculiar interest in the Numismatic history of the United States. They form a group by themselves as distinct as the Colonial Series so-called, or the State Issues which followed the Revolution. Unlike those, they had no semblance of authority behind them, and they combine, therefore, the character of Political pieces with the catch-words of party cries; of Satirical pieces with sarcastic allusions to the sentiments or speeches of the leaders of opposing parties; and in some degree also of Necessity pieces, in a time when, to use one of the phrases of the day, "Money was a cash article," hard to get for daily needs; and though the dearth of a circulating medium was not quite so great as it occasionally seems to have been over the border, when even buttons were made to do duty, not alone as is jestingly said, for the contribution-box, yet currency was difficult to obtain for the small change of petty expenses.

Several attempts to compile a descriptive catalogue of these tokens have been made. The first of which I have knowledge was in the *Revue Belge*, in 1847, by M. C.-P. Serrure, who wrote a pleasant though somewhat romantic article about them, and illustrated four by engravings. It may interest the reader to know that in his paper he says that Van Buren was a native of North Brabant, and was born at Boisle-Duc. This will no doubt be news to Americans, who have been taught that he was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., 5 December, 1782. As the Constitution of the United States provides (Art. II, Sect. 1, paragraph 5) that none but a native-born citizen, or a citizen at the time of its adoption, September, 1787, could be chosen to that office, this may be dismissed without further comment. One other statement in that paper is equally interesting, for he remarks "that to facilitate the circulation of specie . . . Jackson specially authorized private persons to strike copper money;" and this permission, he continues, gave "the enemies of the President or the wags, the idea of circulating satirical halfpennies aimed at the head of the Government;"—which advances a theory for their emission which is almost as surprising as the previous statement. "But however tolerant the United States Government might be," he tells

us, "it did not relish this kind of pleasantry, and so at the end of three or four months, it repealed the law allowing private individuals to issue copper money, and took steps to suppress it."

The first American grouping of the series was drawn together by Charles I. Bushnell and published by him in "An Arrangement of the Tradesmen's Cards, Political Tokens, Election Medals, etc.," in 1858. Under the head of Political Tokens, 21 of the series of Hard Times Tokens are found; some others are arranged with the Tradesmen's Tokens.

The next catalogue was that published by Mr. J. N. T. Levick in the *Journal of Numismatics*, April, 1870, who then described fifty-six pieces, and later the *Coin Collector's Journal*, made a more extensive and different arrangement. The late Mr. W. Elliot Woodward gathered quite a number of the tokens, and gave more or less complete descriptions of them in some of his Sale Catalogues; but until the present List the most complete catalogue which has appeared was that published by the writer in 1886, in a pamphlet of sixteen pages, with numerous illustrations. This has long been out of print, and in this new and revised List I have enlarged upon the series by admitting Store Cards dated within the period, and a few others, which are known to be of the time. But one new variety have I been able to record, and that is merely a die alteration. To discover the facts bearing upon their issue, the names of those by whom they were struck, and other matters of interest concerning them, I have carried on an extended correspondence with those from whom information could be obtained. I hope that the results of this correspondence will prove of value to collectors of the series, and I desire here to express my thanks to all who, often at great trouble to themselves, have so kindly given me their aid. By this assistance I have learned many facts,—especially concerning the dated Store Cards, which had almost passed from remembrance. These seem to be worthy of record, as marking a period which has no parallel in our history, if indeed a parallel can be found in the numismatic history of any people.

Before speaking of the causes which evoked these tokens, it may be well to fix the limits of the group which I propose to describe. They may properly be divided into five classes:—(1). Those having reference to the controversy about the United States Bank. (2). Those bearing popular satirical and political maxims of the period. (3). Those with devices and inscriptions imitating more or less closely the legal coinage. (4). Store Cards, dated, of the period. (5). Mulings with either the obverses or reverses of any of the foregoing. In many cases it would be difficult to separate the first and second classes; the friends and enemies of the establishment and continuance of the United States Bank, one of the exciting causes of party strife, used these tokens freely, hoping thus to win popular feeling to the side of those who uttered them. And as is frequently the case at such times, when political animosity reaches its most acrimonious stage, sarcasm was a favorite weapon, and employed without mercy to accomplish the desired end.

During the administration of John Quincy Adams the party in power, then known as "National Republicans," succeeded in passing a bill, known as the Tariff of 1828, which was even more highly protective than that enacted in 1824. The first was offensive to the South, but the latter was still more so, and was frequently called by its enemies the "tariff of abominations." Some years previous there had been established, as one of the measures of Hamilton, the great financial minister of his

time, the United States Bank, in which the National Government had a large interest as a shareholder and partly also as a director. Both these measures were opposed by the party then known as "Democratic Republicans," which dropped the last part of their title a few years later, and called themselves Democrats, but were stigmatized by their opponents as "Loco-Focos" — a name given them in consequence of an occurrence at a political gathering of the Democrats in New York, when their adversaries endeavored to break up the meeting by extinguishing the lights; some of the company present who happened to have "Loco-foco matches" in their pockets, relighted the lamps, and continued the meeting.¹ In 1834 the "National Republicans" began to call themselves "Whigs," because, says Fiske in his History of the United States, they considered "Jackson as a kind of tyrant whom they opposed just as Whigs of an earlier time had opposed George III," and the new party name will be found on some of these tokens.

In the National election which followed the passage of the Tariff bill of 1828, Andrew Jackson, the chosen leader of the opponents of the high tariff and the U. S. Bank, idolized at the South not merely because he called himself a native of South Carolina, but also for his brilliant victory at New Orleans in 1815, defeated John Quincy Adams by a vote of more than two to one in the Electoral College. Early in his administration he showed his determined character by his opposition to the "Nullification measures" threatened by South Carolina; but his "Roman firmness," to which allusions will be found on some of the pieces below, carried consternation into the ranks of those who were talking of secession, as for example when he gave the famous sentiment² at a Democratic banquet in 1830, which is found on the first token to be hereafter described, "The Union must be preserved;" and his decision of character made itself more and more manifest when he vetoed the bill granting a new charter to the Bank of the United States, and again six months later, when soon after his re-election, he issued his famous "Nullification Proclamation."

President Jackson was not an educated man, and his biographer, Parton, says "he was never a well-informed man;" hence when Harvard College conferred upon him a Doctorate of Laws, in 1833, desiring to honor the patriotic soldier who was the President of the United States and the defender of the Union, but who was no scholar, and who had resigned his seat in the Senate because he felt out of place in "so slow and dignified a body," the judicious grieved, and his enemies rejoiced at the absurdity of the title; and it was not long before the honorary degree appeared upon

¹ The origin of this phrase is doubtful. Some etymologists, as Webster tells us, derive it from the Latin, *loco foci*, i. e. in place of fire, which is somewhat strained; others, says the same authority, following Bartlett, who has explained many "Americanisms," say it is from a self-lighting cigar, invented in 1834 by John Marck, of New York, and called by him a loco-foco cigar; this had a match composition on the end, and Bartlett thinks the word was coined by Marck in imitation of the word *locomotive*, which by the vulgar was thought to mean self-moving. A few years ago a writer in the *New York Times* suggested that it came from the Spanish *loco*, crazy, and *foco*, flash. I leave this question to be decided by some more experienced philologist.

² This banquet was held in April, 1830. Some mutterings and threats of secession had already been heard, and Calhoun, who was then the Vice President, had as early as 1828 asserted the doctrine of State Sovereignty, — claiming that a State could nullify unconstitutional laws, and virtually assuming that the decision as to what laws were unconstitutional and what were not,

was a matter belonging to the State authorities and not to the Supreme Court of the United States. South Carolina was then, as in 1861, the leading upholder of the doctrine of State sovereignty, and it was doubtless with this in mind that Jackson sent the toast which is given more or less correctly on one of the tokens: — "Our Federal Union: it must be preserved." Some quote it as having been even more emphatic — "it must and shall be preserved." After Calhoun's resignation of the Vice Presidency to become a Senator from South Carolina, a Convention in that State adopted the "Nullification Ordinance" against the tariff, at Calhoun's instigation, and prepared to resist by force of arms the collection of the National revenue. This led to another display of Jackson's "Roman firmness," and he determined that, at the first overt act, Calhoun should be arrested for treason, and declared, so it is said, that he "would hang him as high as Haman." These facts show the strain on the public mind at that time, and explain the significance of the mottoes on several of these pieces.

a token which ridiculed him, associated with the mystical initials O K, popularly believed to have been used by him upon his files of legal documents to show the papers were Orl Korreect [All correct]. Prof. W. S. Wyman, of the University of Alabama, has made the ingenious suggestion that they come from the Choctaw word "Okeh," which curiously enough, he tells us, means "All right;" it might be easier to show that Jackson, who for years lived in a country not far away from the homes of the Choctaws, was familiar with the expression, than that his enemies were right in their rendering, or that those who uttered the tokens ever heard of the Indian word.

It is unnecessary to discuss at length the various influences which made up the political issues of that period; it will be sufficient to say that on many of these pieces will be found utterances of the statesmen of the time, on these two great issues, — exemplified in Jackson's hostility to the Bank, and Webster's defence of the Constitution, — issues which extended into the presidential term of Van Buren, whose declaration in his Inaugural, "I follow in the steps of my illustrious predecessor" was seized by the caricaturists of the period, who represented him as carefully stepping in the footprints of a jackass marching solemnly along the highway, which suggested a device found upon one of the types. Even the humorous legend, "A friend to the Constitution" with the figure of a steer, on the Gibbs tokens, doubtless has reference to the speeches of Webster, the great "Expounder of the Constitution" (as opposed to the Nullification theories of Calhoun) and the defender of the Bank.

Many of the devices allude to the firmness of character justly attributed to Jackson, which his enemies chose to call stubbornness, and the "jack" was the favorite symbol of this quality; others refer to the burden laid upon the people by the refusal to grant a new charter to the Bank; to the destruction which seemed to one party to be the inevitable consequence of the acts of the other; to the ship of state, in danger of wreck, to indicate the ruin which would follow, or sailing proudly on with prospering gales, to symbolize the prosperity which the nation would enjoy, if the plans of the friends of a high tariff and the Bank failed or succeeded; and to the Sub-Treasury System of Van Buren, stigmatized as an "Executive Experiment" and "Financiering" by his opponents. These are clearly indicated by the designs upon these tokens, but some explanations may be interesting.

The figure of Jackson with a sword in one hand and a purse in the other, standing, or emerging from a chest of money, showed the feeling which was expressed in an article printed some years later in the *Albany Argus*, (1 Oct., 1842), which said that the liberties of the country were alarmingly threatened under Van Buren's administration, "by a union of the purse and the sword in the same hands, etc." This same feeling had manifested itself while Jackson was President.

The balky mule was probably suggested by an expression in a letter from Thos. H. Benton, written 11 August, 1837, and printed in the *New Yorker*, 2 September of that year, in which, praising Jackson, he said, "His policy has balked this system, etc.," referring to a movement to issue paper money; to this letter he added a toast in which he used the same words. From this opposition to the Bank, as announced by Jackson, came also the mottoes "My policy," "Veto," and others similar.

The tortoise and safe are believed to allude to the slow and insecure method of moving the Government deposits from the United States Bank to the State Banks, or to the proposed "Sub-treasuries." The phoenix probably alludes to the resumption of specie payment.

Of the legends, "The Constitution as I understand it," is quoted from Jackson's second Inaugural. "Executive Experiment" is a sneer at what one party regarded as the stupidity of its opponent, in employing local banks as "Fiscal Agents." Jackson's policy, according to Benton, in the letter which has been cited above, had "fortified the country with eighty millions of hard money," and was a plan to require all payments to or by the Government to be made in specie. It was really a "sound money" policy, and as we look back at it, we wonder not only that it should have aroused such bitter opposition from financiers of acknowledged ability, but that the party which claims to be the legitimate successor of the "Jacksonian Democracy," should have afterwards wandered so far from the principles of its founder. On the other hand, the advocates of the "State Bank Deposit System," — which seems to have been advanced as a sort of compromise between the friends of the United States Bank and its opponents, — proposed that instead of requiring all payments to the Government and all expenditures by it, to pass directly through the National Treasury or some of its branches called "Sub-treasuries," Congress should select some twenty-five of the strongest Banks throughout the country, as Depositaries or "Fiscal Agents." This expression will be found on some of the pieces. In a Message to Congress in 1837 Van Buren advocated the establishment of a Sub-treasury, with the enactment of a law for the exaction of specie or Treasury paper for all payments due the Government, and also requiring all demands against it to be paid inflexibly in coin. This scheme was called most "extraordinary" by the opponents of the Administration, but was advocated by Benton, Calhoun, Wright and others. A section of the Administration party favored the plan of a Sub-treasury without the specie clause, but this found little approval in any quarter. To these different schemes we find various references on the tokens.

The phrase "Substitute for Shin-plasters" alludes to another of the follies of the time; the establishment of irresponsible State banks, over which the Government had no control, permitted issues of nominal value, ranging from twelve and a half cents¹ upward, during the dearth of currency. Even the New York Exchange Company put out a bill of this trivial value, printed from a copper plate engraved by C. C. Wright, which was made payable "at one day's sight to J. Smith or bearer, in current Bank Bills," duly signed by its officers, and embellished with an engraving of its fine building; and we have seen a fifty-cent bill of the same institution, signed by the same officers, engraved by C. C. Harrison & Sons, of New York, the plate for which is elaborately engine-turned, to prevent counterfeiting. Thus the very opposite effect was produced to that which the *Globe* had prophesied in 1834, if the United States Bank should be refused a charter: — "In seven months from this time bank rags shall be abolished." The country was overwhelmed with worthless stuff, which for a few months in 1837 seems to have driven out all coin from circulation. This miserable currency was popularly and contemptuously called "shin-plasters," "Red dog" (perhaps from bills with red edges, put out by one Jacob Barker, of New York, who on a certain occasion when asked to redeem his pledges, replied with much indifference that as soon as he could possibly make arrangements to do so, he would publish an advertisement to that effect), "Wild-cat" money, and many other opprobrious names, which varied in different localities, but were all satirical. Not only

¹ Even the "sixpence" as it was called in New York, and a quarter cents, had its paper representative, and the or "fourpence half-penny" as the New Englanders issuers were careful to include the fractions on their called the little Spanish silver coin of the value of six bills!

local banks of good repute, and respectable retail dealers in town and country, but oyster-houses, bar-keepers, and all sorts of disreputable concerns, paid out their worthless promises; in the summer of 1837, "John Neale, of 6 John Street, near Broadway, New York," and Valentine, at 50 John Street, in the same city, advertised their readiness to "supply the present scarcity of specie." The plates were neatly engraved, the printed bills were kept on sale, and all that was necessary was to add a signature or two, with the locality where they should be redeemed, and pay them out as money without question. These burlesques on a legitimate currency were forbidden circulation in New York by a Resolution of the Legislature, which took effect 7 May, 1839; their value vanished in a single night, and innocent holders, all over the country, were obliged to "pocket their losses," which were enormous. The proverb that cheap money drives out the good had abundant proof.

Of the phrase "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute" which will be noticed on many of the pieces, it may be said that its author was Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, who was U. S. Minister to France in 1796. The French Directory declined to receive him, hoping to force the Union to side with France against England; war was imminent, and Talleyrand secretly sent word to our Minister that it could be averted by the payment of large bribes to certain officials; this led to the sententious remark which at once raised its author to the highest point in American popular esteem throughout the land. The cry was taken up again at the outbreak of the Algerine war, previous to which our Government, in its days of weakness, had paid an annual tribute, as did most of the Continental powers, to the semi-barbarous rulers of Northern Africa. When its strength increased, and it was seen, as was early the case, that the tribute far exceeded the cost of maintaining a navy, the young Republic threw off the yoke of the Barbary pirates; acting on the patriotic spirit embodied in the maxim, the frigates *Constitution*, the Congress, the United States, the *Constellation*, and others, all of them afterwards famous in American naval annals for their exploits, had been built to oppose the arrogance of France, and settled the tribute forever with their guns at Tripoli. It was still a "phrase to conjure with," when placed upon these tokens, where it was used to serve as a protection for the coppers issued during the suspension of specie payments in Van Buren's administration, so that they might be truly said to declare their character, as not a legal coinage. Other legends seem to need no special explanation; their meaning will be evident from what has already been given.

The "mules" are of two classes; those which were perhaps primarily intended as "shop-cards," and those which aimed to bring profit to those who issued them, by associating them with the popular party cries, during the lack of circulating money in the "Hard Times." The devices on some have already been noticed; the others sufficiently explain themselves.

"Shop Cards" are familiar to every collector. They took the place of advertisements in many cases, especially where local newspapers were lacking, though many were put in circulation in the larger towns and cities as well. They first appeared in 1789, but between 1820 and 1825 they were very generally introduced, and they held a place of more or less utility until 1860. While the original design of these pieces was no doubt legitimate in many cases, yet during the stringency of a circulating medium in the "Hard Times," they were for a time readily accepted as currency, not alone by the customers of those who had them struck, but by the general

public, and a very large proportion of them were never presented for redemption. A familiar name for all these pieces, especially the "Not One Cent" varieties, was "Bungtown Coppers." Several attempts at explaining the origin of this name have been given (See the *Journal*, January, 1875), and some of my correspondents have alluded to the epithet in their letters, but nothing satisfactory has been proposed. Perhaps the most plausible suggestion is that



EDGES

and edges. The planchets are often not "well centered."

The metals are designated as follows: — *R*, Silver; *Æ*, Copper; *B*, Brass; *W*, White metal. The size is given in millimetres.

1832.



1. *Obv.* ANDREW JACKSON. Head *r.* *Rev.* ★★ THE BANK MUST PERISH. ★★ ★ Within a wreath of olive and oak leaves THE | UNION | MUST AND | SHALL | BE PRE-SERVED Borders 5. Edge 3. Metal *Æ*. Size 27.

This piece is also found in white metal (size 28½, edge 3) and silver, and in either of these metals it is extremely rare. Satterlee quotes it in brass, in addition to copper and white metal, but I have never met with such, or learned of it elsewhere.

2. *Obv.* 'ANDREW JACKSON' — PRESIDENT OF THE U S Civilian bust *r.* *Rev.* ELECTED . A D. 1828. RE . ELECTED . A D. 1832. In field, WE | COMMEMORATE | THE GLORIOUS | VICTORIES OF | OUR HERO IN | WAR & IN | ★ PEACE ★ Borders 5. Edge 1. Metal *B*. Size 27.

3. *Obv.* ★ ANDREW JACKSON ★ — PRESIDENT Civilian bust *r.*, a close copy of last. *Rev.* Same as No. 2. Borders 5. Edge 1. Metal *B*. Size 27.

4. *Obv.* 'ANDREW JACKSON' — PRESIDENT OF THE 'U S Draped bust *r.*, head laureated. *Rev.* Same as No. 2. Borders 5. Edge 1. Metal *B*. Size 27.

1833.

5. *Obv.* AND. JACKSON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. 1833 Within wreath, military bust, head slightly turned *l.* *Rev.* THE GALLANT & SUCCESSFUL DEFENDER OF N. ORLEANS. Within wreath of oak leaves. Eagle with olive branch and arrows in talons, shield on breast; below, 8 JAN. 1815 Borders 4. Edge 3. Metal *B*. Size 26.

1834.



6. *Obv.* FOR THE CONSTITUTION HURRA! Ship sailing *l.* *Rev.* FLOURISH COMMERCE, FLOURISH INDUSTRY. In field, WHIGS | OF N. YORK | VICTORIOUS | *Les trois jours* | APRIL | 8. 9. & 10. | 1834 Borders 5. Edge 1 and 3. Metal B. Size 25, 25½.

Also found in silver with edge 3. Dies by Thomas Lovett.

7. *Obv.* THE GLORIOUS WHIG VICTORY OF 1834. Liberty cap in glory, inscribed LIBERTY *Rev.* FELLOW CITIZENS, SAVE YOUR CONSTITUTION. Ship sailing *r.* Borders 5. Edge 3. Metal Æ. Size 27.

Also found in white metal and brass, with same edge, both very rare. That in white metal has the rays in glory shorter, heavier and differently arranged.

8. *Obv.* 'PERISH CREDIT. PERISH COMMERCE' Boar running *l.* MY | VICTORY | MY | THIRD HEAT | DOWN WITH THE | BANK | 1834 *Rev.* • • MY SUBSTITUTE • • — 'FOR THE U. S BANK' Small military bust of Jackson, head turned slightly *l.* MY | EXPERIMENT | MY | CURRENCY | MY | GLORY Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.

9. Same as No. 8. Edge 1. Metal B. Size 28½.

Planchet not as thick as No. 8, and with a square edge. These were issued with a slight plating of silver.

10. *Obv.* Copy of No. 8. Nose of boar points between PERISH and CREDIT. *Rev.* Copy of No. 8. Bust of Jackson has smaller head and broader shoulders. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.

11. *Obv.* Same as No. 8. *Rev.* Same as No. 10. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal B. Size 28.



12. *Obv.* 'A PLAIN SYSTEM' — * 'VOID OF POMP' * Jackson advancing *l.*, sword in *r.* hand, purse in *l.* *Rev.* THE CONSTITUTION — 'AS I UNDERSTAND IT' Balking mule *r.*, on which LL. D.; above, ROMAN | FIRMNESS; below, 1834 Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.

13. *Obv.* WILLIAM. H. SEWARD. — OUR NEXT GOV^{NR} Civilian bust *l.* *Rev.* A FAITHFUL. FRIEND. — * TO OUR COUNTRY * Eagle with olive branch and arrows in talons. Borders 5. Edge 1. Metal B. Size 28.

[To be continued.]

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXXII, p. 110.)

Still again, there are new or undescribed medals for previous groups.

V. THE UNITED STATES. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Charles Amory (1808-1898), of Boston. M. D. of Harvard University, 1832. Dr. Amory's name is upon two medals of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, as its Treasurer.¹

Bronze. 32 and 36. 50 and 58mm. Storer, *Sanitarian*, Feb., 1890, Nos. 1236-7.

Asst. Surgeon Alexander H. Hoff (-1876), U. S. A.

See below, under Medical Colleges.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

U. S. Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

1275. *Obverse.* Bust, nude, to left. Inscription: A. H. HOFF MEMORIAL PRIZE |
FOUNDED 1897

Reverse. Within laurel branches, tied by ribbon: AWARDED TO | B. S. HIGLEY
J^R | FOR HIGHEST STANDARD AT | THE U. S. ARMY MEDICAL | SCHOOL. WASHINGTON D.
C. | 1898 (The name and date are struck on movable tablet disks.)

Gold. 30. 43mm. Edges beaded.² I owe photographs to Col. and Asst. Surg.
Gen. Dallas Bache, U. S. A., Curator of the Army Medical Museum.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Newark, N. J.

1276. *Obverse.* A Greek cross with trifoliate tips (fleury), bearing circular
band of white enamel, with effect within of the Geneva cross. Upon the band:
HOSPITAL OF ST BARNABAS | NEWARK

Reverse. Blank.

Gold, with pin attachment. Worn by the nurses. I owe description to Dr. W.
S. Disbrow, of Newark, N. J. The medals of the American and English Nurses'
Guilds of St. Barnabas have already been described (the *Journal*, April, 1894, No. 721,
and July, 1896, No. 1049).

F. c. *Pharmacists.*

1277. *Obverse.* Within field: 1853. Inscription: H. A. ELLIOTT & BRO. | BALTO
Reverse. Within crossed laurel branches: ONE | SODA | above, a star.

12. 19mm. Edges milled. Wright, *The Numismatist*, April, 1898, p. 104, No.
290. I have impressions from Dr. Wright.

F. d. *Medical Apparatus.*

Obverse. A hypodermic syringe. Above: CHAT(AUQUA). G(OLD) C(URE) | NO. —
(engraved). Beneath: THANK YOU (engraved).

Reverse. Blank.

Silver. Shield-shaped, 14 x 19. 22 x 30mm. *Ibid.*, p. 90, No. 163. I do not
number this, as it is engraved. I have its drawing from Dr. Wright.

¹ I do not number the above, as I did not do so when mentioning Dr. John Homans, Sen. (1793-1868), and Dr. Jonathan Mason Warren (1811-1867), both of Boston, whose names, as officers, are also upon the medals of the Humane Society of Massachusetts. See the *Journal*, Jan., 1891, p. 74.

² Founded by Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon U.

S. A., in memory of his father, a Surgeon of the U. S. Volunteers during the Rebellion, and afterwards a member of the regular army medical corps as Asst. Surgeon, from June, 1867, till his death. Awarded annually to the student officer attaining highest general average at the school.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Thos. Henry Huxley (1825-1895), of London.

Besides No. 1142, there is

1278. *Obverse.* Head, to left, in profile. Inscription: THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY
B: 1825 D: 1895.

Reverse. Draped female (Progress) to left, erect, with antique lamp in her left hand; with right she places a wreath over an altar, upon which: ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗ. Behind altar a tree, and in background at right the façade of the building at South Kensington. Exergue, in small letters: F. BOWCHER F.

40. 63mm. Memorial prize of the Royal College of Science (Science and Art Department, South Kensington). I owe description to Dr. F. P. Weber, of London.

John Locke, M. B. (1632-1704), of Oxford.

Besides Nos. 775-781 and 1177-8, there is

1279. *Obverse.* Similar to that of 1178, save IOANNES. The engraver's name, as in that, is in script.

Reverse. As that: M.DCC.XXXIX.

Bronze. 33. 54mm. In my collection.

The regular sequence is now resumed:

F. 3. *Irregular Practitioners.* (Continued.)

Velnos. See previously, Swainson.

1280. There is a "Dr." Winn, mentioned upon a London token of T. Pryce, Oil & Colourman (about 1830), as to whose identity I have as yet failed to learn.

Neumann, No. 26,524; Batty, II, p. 583, Nos. 771-6; Storer, *loc. cit.*, April, 1888, No. 364. In the Government collection, and my own.

Swansea, Glamorganshire.

1281. *Obverse.* Within circle, bust, facing. Inscription: THE BARON SPOLASCO
M: D: & C. | THE REAL FRIEND | OF THE AFFLICTED

Reverse. JAN^y 22^d 1838. | THIS | EMINENT | PHYSICIAN'S | 5,000. RECENT | AS-
TOUNDING CURES | AND HIS NARRATIVE | OF THE KILLARNEY | IMMORTALIZE | HIS
NAME | — | SWANSEA STH WALES

Brass, copper. 15. 24mm. Edges and rim milled. Neumann, No. 25,895; Batty, I, p. 608, No. 1073. In the Government and Disbrow collections, and my own.

The "Institut Sanitaire Britannique" token of "Dr." Crommelinck of Brussels, will be described with those of Belgium.

The Rev. John Wesley has also to be referred to under the present heading, in view of his attempts both to preach medicine and to practice it. His American medals have been hitherto described (the *Journal*, Jan., 1892).

In this connection may be mentioned the following token of a Windsor, Berkshire, pedicure.

1282. *Obverse.* A banneret bestriding a fallen King. SAMVALL . BANAT

Reverse. A man operating upon a woman's foot. IN . WINSOR . 1657 .

Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 40, No. 164.

b. Scotland.

Glasgow.

1283. *Obverse.* Within circle, a woman seated, half turned to left, with right breast bare, and an infant in her lap. Around her, raised: MIDWIFERY — & NURSING. Upon edge, incused: — D^E STUART — | 39 MAXWELL STREET GLASGOW

Reverse. Two men seated in chairs, the one feeling the other's pulse. Inscription, raised: PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT. Exergue: 1841

Copper. 14. 23mm. Edge of reverse beaded. Neumann, No. 26,451; Storer, Medals of Obstetrics, No. 15; Batty, II, p. 625, No. 1354. In the Government and Disbrow collections, and my own.

1284. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Within circle, the men as in preceding. Over the heads, raised: HON-
OUR. Inscription and date as in preceding, but incused.

Copper. 14. 23mm. Edge of reverse plain. Neumann, No. 26,451; Storer, *loc. cit.*; Batty, II, p. 625, Nos. 1356-7. In the F. C. Browne collection, and my own.

1285. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. As that of the last but one, but without date.

Copper. 14. 23mm. Neumann, No. 26, 453; Storer, *loc. cit.*

1286. *Obverse.* A medicine bottle, upon which: PANACEA. Inscription: D^o
STUART | . 39 MAXWELL STREET GLASGOW.

Reverse. As No. 1283, save date 1840

Copper. 14. 23mm. Neumann, No. 26,449; Storer, *loc. cit.*; Batty, II, p. 625,
No. 1351. In the Shiells collection.

1287. *Obverse.* As the last, with the addition: MAY BE CON — SULTED BY POST

Reverse. As No. 1283 (date 1841).

Bronze, copper. 14. 23mm. Edges beaded. Storer, *loc. cit.*; Batty, II, p. 625,
Nos. 1352-3. In the Government collection.

1288. *Obverse.* As the preceding.

Reverse. Also, but without date.

Copper. 14. 23mm. Neumann, No. 26,450; Storer, *loc. cit.*

1289. *Obverse.* As the preceding.

Reverse. As No. 1283, but HONOUR over the men.

Copper. 14. 23mm. In my collection.

1290. *Obverse.* A woman suckling an infant. Inscription, incused: PRIVATE
MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Reverse. As in No. 1284.

Copper. 14. 23mm. Batty, II, p. 700, No. 2504.

1291. *Obverse.* As preceding, but with 1841.

Reverse. As preceding.

Copper. 14. 23mm. *Ibid.*, p. 625, No. 1355.

c. Ireland.

1292. *Obverse.* Shamrocks. Ins.: IRELAND ITS SCENERY MUSIC & ANTIQUITIES.

Reverse. Shamrocks above and below. In field: D^o TOSCORRY PROPRIETOR

Pewter. Rim milled. Batty, I, p. 386, No. 3929.

1293. *Obverse.* As in preceding.

Reverse. Shamrocks above and below. T. C. S. CORRY M. D. SEASON TICKET
ADMIT TWO

Brass. Rim milled. *Ibid.*, I, p. 402, No. 4029^a.

Rev. Dr. George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, took such an active interest in tar-
water as a remedy, wrote so extensively about it and even largely dispensed it that,
like John Wesley, he has to be included in the present group. His Bermuda medal
has already been described, No. 80.²

d. The British Colonies.

Australia. See previously, under London, Holloway.

F. 4. *Pharmacists.*³

a. England.

Alnwick, Northumberland.

1294. *Obverse.* Within a circle: W^m | DAVISON | CHEMIST | DRUGGIST & C |
BONDGATE S^t | ALNWICK. Outside: TEAS. COFFEES. SPICES. PICKLES. OILS & C +

¹ Dr. William Frazer, of Dublin, writes me that he doubts these being Irish, despite the shamrocks. I however admit them here till the point can be definitely settled.

² The medals founded by Berkeley at Trinity College, Dublin, have been given in the *Journal* (for July, 1895), in connection with those of Rhode Island.

³ I have elsewhere referred (*The Sanitarian*, Feb., 1890), to the opinion of Dr. S. A. Green, of Boston, then one of the editors of the *Journal*, that the rare "Good Samaritan Shilling" was "undoubtedly the work of some English apothecary" (the *Journal*, Oct., 1890, p. 40). The question is worthy the study of numismatists.

Reverse. Within circle: STATIONER | BOOKSELLER | & BOOKBINDER | — | NOS-TRUMS | & | PERFUMES Outer inscription: ENGRAVER AND PRINTER IN GENERAL +

Copper. 15. 23mm. Edges milled. Struck between 1810 and 1815. Neumann, No. 23, 654; Batty, II, p. 572, No. 610. In my collection.

Banbury, Oxfordshire.

1295. *Obverse.* JOHN . ALLINGTON . 1666 | HIS HALF PENY .

Reverse. The Apothecaries' Arms.¹ APOTHECARY . IN . BANBVRY

Williamson's Boyne, II, p. 923, No. 6.

1296. *Obverse.* The Apothecaries' Arms. BENIAMEN . HIBBERDINE

Reverse. APOTHECARY . IN . BANBVRY | B. A. H.

Ibid., II, p. 923, No. 10.

1297. *Obverse.* The same arms. BEN . HIBBERDINE . IN

Reverse. BANBVRY . APOTHECARY | B. A. H.

Ibid., II, p. 923, No. 11.

1298. *Obverse.* The same arms. JOHN . WEIGHTMAN . IN

Reverse. BANBVRY . APOTHECARY | I. M. W. 1663

Ibid., II, p. 924, No. 29.

1299. As preceding, but WELCHMAN

Ibid., II, p. 924, No. 30.

1300. As preceding, but WELSHMAN

Ibid., II, p. 924, No. 31.

Basingstoke, Hampshire.

1301. *Obverse.* A mortar and pestle.² GEORGE WHITE

Reverse. IN . BASINGSTOAKE | G. W.

Ibid., I, p. 260, No. 43. This man was a druggist, although not so stated on his token.

Battle, Sussex.

1302. *Obverse.* A heart pierced with two darts. T. M. M. | THOMAS . MANHOOD . OF

Reverse. BATTELL, APOTHECARYE | HIS HALF PENY.

Ibid., II, p. 1161, No. 20.

Bewtry, Yorkshire.

1303. *Obverse.* FRANCIS . FRENCH . OF . BAWTREY | HIS HALF PENY . F. A. F.

Reverse. The Apothecaries' arms. IN . YORKSHEER . APOTHCARY

Octagonal. *Ibid.*, II, p. 1309, No. 15.

[To be continued.]

¹ The Arms of the Company of Apothecaries were as follows: "A shield azure, on which a man in armor erect facing, astride a dragon to left, with arrow in right hand and bow in left. Supporters, two unicorns. Crest, a helmet on which a rhinoceros to left. Motto: OPIFERQUE PER ORBEM DICOR." (W. Carew Hazlitt, *The Livery Companies of the city of London*.) The arms are elsewhere thus described: Upon shield, the full length figure of Apollo, head radiant, bow in left hand, and in right hand an arrow, supplanting (astride of) a serpent. This either on shield or not. Crest, a rhinoceros. (Jewitt, *English Coins and Tokens*, 1890, p. 76.) The rhinoceros was apparently employed in reference to the then medicinal use of horn.

² The mortar alone, or with one or two pestles, were used upon tokens by British grocers as well as pharmacists. I shall therefore list above only such as with these devices are otherwise identified. There are others, whom I now mention, in whose instances this question may perhaps be settled by future writers. Of the first series, there is D. Roll of Holt, Norfolk. Of the second, J. Dewes, Alcester, Warwickshire; A. Wells, Blackburn, Lancashire; D. Taylor, Bridport, Dorsetshire; M. Cressener, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk; J. James, and J. Shire, Crewkerne, Somerset; H. Bigg, Felsted, Essex; M. Hardwicke, W. Waugh, and E. James, Leeds; G. Pestell, London; E. Lyng, Market

Harborough, Leicestershire; J. Newton, Milverton Mercer, Somerset; R. Payne, Oswestry, Shropshire; J. Mileson, Reading, Berkshire; I. Williams (3), Sherborne, Dorsetshire; T. Temple, Whateley, Oxfordshire; and in Ireland, E. Harris, Dublin; J. Morrison, Londonderry; and M. Stephens, Waterford. Of the third, Geo. Fellsted, Cambridge; J. Herbert, E. A. M., and I. I. S., London; J. Blatchford, Montacute, Somerset; J. Hoopper, Nether Stowey, Somerset; and W. Baley, Oxford. There is also a bear with mortar and pestle, A. Aickin (3), Dublin.

It has been thought that the skull, just as the mortar, implied the pharmacist. Thus Burn, *London Tokens in the Seventeenth Century*, p. 96, says "The tokens having the skull appear to have been issued by some meditative apothecary." I do not, however, give them as such, in default of further knowledge. Such are, a skull alone: T. Wilson, Easingwold, Yorkshire; J. Oddie, Leeds; E. Coddington, E. Fleeming, R. D. M., and J. H. W., London; J. Hill, Newbury, Berkshire; and E. D. M., Salisbury, Wiltshire. A skull and hour-glass: J. Atkinson, Harwich, Essex. A skull, pierced by arrow: L. Cox, Beaminster, Dorsetshire. Three skulls: E. M. V., London. Three skulls, with crossed femora: W. Hopkinson, Bradford, Yorkshire. As these were all trades tokens, they cannot be considered as having been mortuary medals or jetons.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXII, p. 114.]

MXCIII. Obverse, An equilateral triangle, at the apex of which is a star of five points with two others below it at the right and left, from each of which emanate rays that strike upon a convex sphere resting upon the base of the triangle; on the face of the sphere is the letter G; the effect of this device is to suggest a "celestial crown" of three points. Legend, on the left bar, R. L. FUS.; on the right bar, M. N^o 16 O. and on the base, PUEBLA [Worshipful Lodge *Fusion Masonica* i. e., Masonic Union, No. 16, Orient of Puebla.] Reverse, Plain for engraving. Silver, gilt with the exception of the stars, rays and sphere. Size 26. A loop and rings at the top, by which it is suspended from a cross bar; the ribbon has the national colors.

MXCIV. Obverse, Clothed bust to left, three-quarters facing, of the Curate Miguel Hidalgo. Legend, above, OR. DE CHIHUAHUA; at the bottom, beneath the bust, the date, 5631. [Orient of Chihuahua, 1871.] Reverse, Two Doric columns surmounted by very small globes; on the shaft of that on the left is B and on the other, J; between the columns are the square and compasses enclosing the letter G; under the columns, curving upward, is a large palm branch (the emblem of martyrdom), the stem at the left. Legend, extending to the right and left of the palm, R. LOG. COLUMNAS DE HIDALGO N. 84. [Worshipful Lodge Columns of Hidalgo.] Silver plated on copper. Size 29, nearly.

MXCV. Obverse, A planchet in the form of a five-pointed star, the points terminating in small balls, and having groups of formal rays between the points, thus making the whole number of points ten; on the first five points named are the letters R E A V A beginning at the top and reading to the right [for Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite]; on the star is a circle, within which is a bearded head in profile to the left, which is probably a portrait of the brother whose name is borne by the Lodge. Legend, above, R. A. CHAVERO N^o 68 and below, completing the circle, * OR. DE PACHUCA * [Regular or Worshipful Lodge A. Chavero, No. 68, Orient of Pachuca.] Reverse, A similar circle on the field of the star, within which are the square and compasses enclosing a small five-pointed star surrounded by rays which are surmounted by the working tools; at the base of the upper point of the outer star, PASTRANA very small, and below the rays at the angle of the square

¹ I learn from Dr. Bastow that the Curate Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla raised the cry of independence on the night of September 15, 1810, which resulted in the final separation of Mexico from Spain, after eleven years of war. Hidalgo was taken prisoner by the Spanish and shot for treason in Chihuahua, July 30, 1811; the palm branch doubtless alludes to his death for the freedom of his country. It may again be noticed here that the numbers of the Mexican Lodges are very irregular; this is only one of many, to which reference has previously been made, in which the number does

not correspond with the date of foundation. A Lodge at Mazatlan founded in 1870 is No. 29; one at La Paz, Lower California, No. 30, dates from 1869; one at Guaymas, of 1871, is 31; another at Tepec, founded the same year as that and the one under notice, has the number 32, while this is 84. A possible explanation is found in the fact that this Lodge suspended work in 1880 or thereabouts, and when it resumed, took its number as if chartered at the later date; but it is impossible to explain all the discrepancies in the Mexican system of numbering with the information accessible.

G. P. the name and initials of the engraver. Silver. Size from point to point, 28. Size of circle, 17.¹

MXCVI. Obverse, A planchet in the form of a five-pointed star; on its centre is a circle enclosing the letter G within a smaller circle of dots. Legend, outside the dotted circle, above, FRATERNIDAD and below, completing the circle, • VERA CRUZ •; the points of the star have plain borders, which, as well as the field around G, are filled with transverse lines. Reverse, A similar circle to that on the obverse, having within the smaller dotted circle a large script N on which is a large 1 surmounted by □ Legend, JUNIO 24 DE 1859 * [June 24, 1859.] A large ring at the top for suspension. Bronze gilt. Size from point to point, 25. Size of circle, 10.²

MXCVII. Obverse, A planchet in the form of a six-pointed star made by two equilateral triangles, one surmounting the other; on the enclosed hexagon are the square and compasses irradiated, within which the letter G. Legend, on the left bar of the upper triangle, R. • □ S^N JUAN; on the right bar, B^{TA} N^o 60. • OR. • and on the base ★ DE TABASCO. • ★ In the upper left point of the under triangle, 27; in the upper right point, 8 and on the lower point 1878; a small five-pointed star above the dates on the last three points. [Worshipful Lodge St. John Baptist, No. 60, Orient of Tabasco, Aug. 27, 1878, date of foundation.] Reverse, Plain for engraving. The upper point pierced for a ring, attached to an ornate cross-bar, worn with a red ribbon. Silver, gilt. Size from point to point, 30. Length of side of triangle, 25.³

MXCVIII. Obverse, On a pentagonal planchet is a circle from which proceed rays filling the outer spaces; the outer edges are slightly concave; within is a ring formed by a serpent devouring its tail, which encloses a radiant five-pointed star on which is a figure representing ∞ (possibly a double link). Legend, outside the serpent-ring, above, RESP. • LOG. • VERBO N^o 90 and below, completing the circle, ★ 16 DE DIC. • DE 1881 ★ OR. • DE OAXACA ★ [Worshipful Lodge the Word, No. 90, Dec. 16, 1881, Orient of Oaxaca.] Reverse, Plain. A die-projection at the top for a ring. White metal. Size from point to point, 28. Size of circle, 23.⁴

MXCIX. Obverse, A planchet in the form of a six-pointed star, composed of two equilateral triangles interlaced; the centre is surmounted by the square and compasses enclosing the letter G. No legend. At the top of the star is a die-projecting ring by which the medal or jewel is attached to a rib-

¹ Pachuca is a mining town, and the capital of the State of Hidalgo; Alfredo Chavero is a prominent member of the Order (33d^o) whose name appears on a number of medals already described; he is a lawyer by profession, known throughout the Republic as well versed in Mexican archaeology, and a Deputy to the National Congress. The □ encloses ∞.

² This is said to be the first Lodge which was established by the Scottish or indeed by any Rite in Mexico, after the suspension of Masonic labor (some time in the '20s); no work was done from that time until the date of formation of this Lodge, and it is

claimed that it is the oldest Lodge in the Republic in which work has been continuous since its foundation to the present time. The □ contains ∞.

³ San Juan Baptista is the capital of the State of Tabasco.

⁴ It is difficult to determine what the meaning of the figure on the star may be, whether a double tie, or link, or a knot, and Dr. Bastow could offer no suggestion. The name of the Lodge is thought by some to refer to the Gospel of St. John, but it seems to me more probable that a reference to the Masonic "word" is intended.

bon of three folds; the ends are forked and fall to the upper right and left points; on the left fold, T. N. 3.; on the central fold CONSTANCIA and on the right R. N. M. [Lodge No. 3, Constancy, Mexican National Rite.] Reverse, Plain: the interspaces have been removed. The triangles are of plain silver, the working tools gilt; the ribbon at the top is also of silver, gilt. Length of base of triangle, 19.¹

MC. Obverse, A circular ring having eight small points projecting so as to give the effect of an octagon with concave sides or a star of eight short points; at the right and left of the upper point are cornucopiæ; on the field are two pillars with high capitals surmounted by globes; between the pillars are the extended compasses, the points surmounting a graduated sextant, and the All-seeing eye in the centre. Legend on the ring, above, RESP. DIG. Y EJEMP. LOG. SALOMON N. 12 and below, completing the circle, • OR. D. S. CRISTOBAL LAS CASAS CHIAPAS • The abbreviations are for *Respetable dignísimo y ejemplar Logia Salomon*, etc. [Worshipful, most dignified and exemplary Lodge Solomon, No. 12, Orient of San Christoval, Las Casas, Chiapas.] The field is removed so that the reverse is substantially the same as the obverse. At the top is a ring by which the jewel is suspended from a ribbon or collar, the upper portion of which is turned inward and downward, giving the whole a heart shape; the left side has CONST. BAJO LOS AUSP. DE; on the invert, LA GR. DIETA and on the right, SIMB. ESC. D LOS EE. UU. MM. For *Constituido bajo los auspicios de la Gran Dieta Simbolica Escoces de los Estados Mejicanos* [Constituted under the auspices of the Scottish Grand Symbolic Diet, of the United States of Mexico.] Worn attached to a ribbon of the national colors, which passes through a bar. Gold and silver. Cast, the reliefs burnished. Size from point to point, 32; of circle, 27; length of ribbon or collar, 26; width, 23.²

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

WASHINGTON MONUMENT MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal:—

A NEW Washington medal has appeared, which I should be pleased to have identified. The description is as follows:—

Obverse. Naked bust of Washington to right, after Houdon, dividing the legend GEORGE WASHINGTON. On truncation M In exergue, 1789. *Reverse.* A monument having projections from the corners of the base, which are surmounted by couchant lions; upon the base is a die bearing figures in bas-relief; it is surmounted by a group and an equestrian statue dividing WASHINGTON MONUMENT In exergue, 1897. Bronze. Size 22, 35mm.

For what occasion was this struck? Is it the Prospect Park, Brooklyn, monument?

E. J. C.

¹ I yield to the Mexican custom of calling this Lodge jewel, which Dr. Bastow wrote is struck, a medal, though it is more properly a bijou of some Lodge working under the National Mexican Rite, so-called, but its locality and date of striking he was unable to learn.

It was worn suspended by a ribbon of the Mexican national colors.

² The same remark applies to this bijou as to the preceding. San Cristobal las Casas is the capital of the State of Chiapas.

RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE MEDALS.

THERE are two medals of the Randolph-Macon College, an institution opened about 1832, under Methodist auspices, and located at a place of the same name in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. Curiously enough these pieces have been catalogued abroad as Masonic medals, though the institution has no connection with the Order. Several inquiries concerning them have been sent to the Editors of the *Journal*, and we therefore give the following descriptions : —

I. Obverse, A view of the College building, trees in the foreground, one on each side, with a telescope and two students between them ; above, in a semi-circular line, RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE VA. In exergue, curving upward, CHARTERED FEB. 3, 1830. Legend, separated from the field by an ornamented circle, above, SCIENCE AND RELIGION, THE TRUE MEASURE OF CIVILIZATION. Below, completing the circle, and in smaller letters, MEMORIAL OF HER FRIENDS. Reverse, Clothed bust in profile to left, of Bishop Soule, surrounded by a similar circle ; under the truncation in two lines, the engraver's name, which is not distinct on the impression before us, but which seems to be WRIGHT | FECIT. Legend above, "PUSH FORWARD THE GREAT WORK." and below, in two lines completing the circle, BORN AUG. 1, 1781 | DIED MAR. 6, 1867. Size 32.

Bishop Soule, whose portrait appears on this medal, was born at Bristol, Me., in 1781 ; he rose through several promotions to be the Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1843.

II. Obverse, A similar view of the College, with three trees instead of two, one in the middle distance in the centre ; a similar group appears in the foreground as on the other, but one of the students is kneeling to look through the telescope : over the building, in two curving lines, RANDOLPH-MACON | COLLEGE, V^A 1867. In exergue, curving upward, CHARTERED FEB. 3, 1830. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, above, SCIENCE THE SUPPORT OF VIRTUE & RELIGION. Below, completing the circle, and in smaller letters, THE CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL. Reverse, Clothed bust in profile to left, of the founder ; the artist's name under the truncation is illegible, but perhaps is WRIGHT F. Legend above, REV. HEZEKIAH G. LEIGH D. D. FOUNDER OF R. M. C. Under the bust, in two lines completing the circle, BORN NOV. 23, 1795 | DIED SEP. 18, 1863. White metal. Size 27.

The French word for Mason is *Maçon*, which probably led to the erroneous attribution to the Masonic Order.

ANNUAL ASSAY MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

Continued from Volume XXXII, page 21.

Editors of the Journal : —

I send you an account of the Mint Assay Medal, struck for the present year. For my knowledge of this I am indebted to a drawing and description sent me by Col. Bosbyshell.

38. 1898. *Obverse*. Civilian bust of the President to left. Legend, WILLIAM MCKINLEY divided by the head. *Reverse*. On a fluted column, having a plain base and wound round with ribbons crossed, is a bust of Minerva, to left ; to the right of the column is a full length figure of an artisan, his head turned to left ; in his right hand

which is extended downward, is a scroll; in his left a hammer resting on a forge: to the left of the column is a full length female figure, facing; in her right hand, extended downward, is a palm branch; in her left, which is raised, are balances held inward toward her shoulder. Inscription: MINT OF THE UNITED STATES ANNUAL ASSAY In exergue, 1898. Silver, deadened in color. Size 24. 38mm.

EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal:—

AMONG the Medals struck in connection with the Columbian Exposition was one by Roty, which I do not think has been described in the *Journal*. It was designed for presentation to the French Commissioner. On the obverse, there was inserted in the centre of the planchet a silver or plated medal, size 32, nearly, with a helmeted bust of the French Republic, to left, the helmet adorned with branches of laurel, and around this is the legend REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.; over the inserted medal, at the top, MDCCCXCIII; in the field at the right, O. ROTY and beneath the insert is the inscription in three lines, SOUVENIR | OFFERT AV NOM DE LA | REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE. The reverse has at the top of the field in three lines, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION | CHICAGO 1893. A branch of laurel partly surrounds two shields bearing the arms of France and the United States; the stem of the branch entwined with a ribbon. At the base, in four lines, the inscription CAMILLE KRANTZ | COMMISSAIRE GENERAL | DV | GOUVERNEMENT FRANÇAISE (Camille Krantz, Commissioner General of the French Republic.) This, like many others of Roty's designs, is cast on a rectangular planchet, 61 by 44, nearly.

W. J.

OBITUARY.

C.-A. SERRURE.

WE have learned with deep regret of the death of M. C.-A. Serrure, for many years a barrister at Gand, Belgium, which occurred at Brussels on the sixth of June last. M. Serrure was born at Gand, 10 June, 1835, and inherited from his distinguished father, the late Prof. C.-P. Serrure, of the University in Gand, a strong love of numismatics and of archaeological research. Like his father, he contributed much to the advancement of the science, and his extensive knowledge of Belgian numismatics was ever at the command of his friends. His literary ability was of a marked character, and his works on Flemish literature and on Gallic grammar attracted much attention among scholars. But he was even more widely known to coin-students by his numismatic works, among which we recall his "History of the Sovereignty of Heerenburg," which was particularly valuable for its account of the coinage; his descriptive notes on the cabinet of the Prince of Ligne, and especially his work on the silver money of Ancient Gaul struck in the century and a half before and just after the beginning of the Christian era. This was highly complimented by M. Barthélemy, when he presented it to the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres.

The Serrure family, it has been well said, forms a numismatic dynasty, and the son of the scholar whose loss is so widely mourned, a "laureate of the Institute," is proving by the admirable manner in which he is conducting the "Gazette Numismatique Française," that his father's mantle has fallen upon shoulders well able to sustain the ancestral fame.

M.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

SALZBURG EMIGRANT MEDALS.

MAJOR NICHOLS of Springfield, Mass., has kindly shown us five of the Salzburg Medals, (see last number of the *Journal*) from his cabinet, a brief description of which we give.

I. Obv. St. Andrew with his cross standing before the Saviour whose head is irradiated, and who holds His cross before Him. Legend, above, DEM IVNGER WIE DEM MEISTER. (To the disciple as to the Master.) Rev. A group of pilgrims at the right, kneeling before the standing Saviour; in the background at the right, a canopied throne over which is a radiant crown in clouds. Legend, ICH WILL EVCH DAS REICH BESCHIEDEN *Lv. 22 : 29*. (I appoint unto you a kingdom. Luke 22 : 29.) In exergue, SALZB EMIGR GED | 1732 (In memory of the Salzburg emigrants.) Silver. 20.

II. Obv. Three pilgrims, a man, woman and child, advancing to left, their eyes turned upward to a radiant eye in clouds at the upper left; D (initial of engraver) on the ground at right. Legend, DV SOLT VNSE AVGE SEYN. 4. R. M. 10. 31. ("Thou mayest be to us instead of eyes," Auth. Version; the reference is to the Fourth Book of Moses, i. e. Numbers 10 : 31. In exergue, SALZB. EMIGR | AO. 1732. Rev. The cloudy pillar irradiated, over a semi-circular cloud. Legend, above, ICH GEH MIT DIR AVS VND EIN. (I will go out and in with thee. Alluding to Psalm 121 : 8.) Silver. 18 nearly.

III. Obv. From same die as the preceding. Rev. Two figures standing on a cliff at the left; one has a rod and points to the heavenly city rising from the clouds at the right, and irradiated, "four-square," surrounded by walls and towers. Legend, above, DA IST MEIN RECHTES VATERLAND (There is my true Fatherland.) Reverse die shows a slight crack. Silver. 18.

IV. Obv. St. Peter seated on a mountain-top at the left, turning to Christ standing, irradiated, in clouds at right. Legend, HIER IST GVT SEYN (It is good to be here.) In exergue, in two lines, SALZB EMIGR | AO. 1732. Rev. Christ standing, His head irradiated, places His hand on the head of a pilgrim who kneels before him on the left; a hat on the ground near their feet. Legend, WER WILL VNS SCHEIDEN. ROM. 8. V. 35. (Who shall separate us. Romans 8 : 35.) Silver. 13.

V. Obv. Bust to right of the King. Legend, FRIDER. WILH. D. G. REX. BORVSSIAE. EL. BR. (Frederic William, by God's grace King of Prussia and Elector of Brunswick.) Rev. A crowned female with shield, standing, and a group of emigrants. Legend, GEHE IN EIN LAND DAS ICH DIR ZEIGEN WILL. GEN. XII. V. 1. (Go into the land which I will show thee.) In exergue, GAD DER SALZB EMIGR | GRANTEN. | 1732. Dies by P. P. Werner. Silver. 28.

The spelling is that of the period. Two of the foregoing were briefly described by our correspondent in the April number.

AN AUSTRIAN WASHINGTON.

THE following medal apparently has reference to some celebration of Washington's birthday, by American residents or visitors at Trieste. Can any one give us an account of the occasion which led to striking it? An impression (bronze proof) in the Holland sale brought \$7.25.

Obverse. The American eagle displayed, bearing upon its breast the shield of the Union; in dexter talon an olive branch of four leaves and four berries; in sinister talon three arrows, points outward; in beak a ribbon inscribed E | PLU | RIBUS | UNUM each division on a fold: all completely encircled by the legend: * GEO. WASHINGTON BORN FEBY 22. 1732. TRIESTE FEBY 22 1841 in a continuous line. *Reverse.* The inscription in nine lines, the first and last curving to the edge, the others straight, PRESENTED | TO | ANDREW CANEL | BY | THE AMERICANS | FOR HIS GENTLEMANLY | HOSPITALITY | ON THE FOREGOING | OCCASION all encircled by LIBERTY (curved downward) the remainder of the circle being 26 six-pointed stars. Bronze. 29½, 46mm. Not in *Baker*. C.

EDITORIAL.

WITH this number the *Journal* begins a new volume. We shall endeavor to make it, in the character of its papers, the quantity of illustrations and the number of pages, superior to any previous volume. Among the illustrated papers, Mr. Benjamin Betts will continue his description of the Imperial Coins and Medals of Mexico; Mr. Low will supply the collectors of Hard Times Tokens with the results of his extended correspondence, and frequent translations from the leading foreign numismatic periodicals, of interest to our readers will keep them in touch with what is going on abroad. Contributions relating to American issues will be cordially welcomed, and the department of "Notes and Queries" will receive special attention. The aid of our subscribers in extending the circulation of the *Journal*, especially among Public Libraries, will be gratefully accepted. Specimen numbers will be sent prepaid to any address on receipt of fifty cents.

THE OMAHA EXPOSITION MEDAL.

COMPOSITE photography has again been called into play in producing a medallion design. Several years ago Mr. Francis Galton suggested the idea of constructing a typical portrait — if we may use the expression — which should unite in a single picture the characteristics of a class. Among his experiments, he sought to obtain from the heads upon coins which were the work of different artists, a more truthful likeness of the person whose portrait they bore, than any individual piece might give. To effect this purpose, he took staters of Alexander the Great, struck at various dates and in different places, and combined their features by photography; the result was very satisfactory, if we can accept the different portraits upon these coins as approximately correct, — and from their great similarity, there seems to be good reason to believe that such is the case.

When the obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle was erected in Central Park, New York, a medal was struck to commemorate the event. The committee in charge of the matter were desirous that, if possible, this medal should bear an authentic portrait-head of Cleopatra, and in accomplishing this design the process mentioned above was carried a step further. The end which Galton sought was to obtain from coins a truthful likeness of the Grecian conqueror; the committee, after obtaining a portrait of the Egyptian queen by composite photography, used it as the model for their medal. Commander Gorringer is said to have succeeded in gathering a large number of the coins which preserve the features of the famous beauty, and from these was secured the likeness used in cutting the die.

Very much the same method was employed in preparing a model for the reverse of the Omaha medal to be struck as a souvenir of the Western Exposition. The committee sought the aid of the various sub-committees in the States bordering and beyond the Mississippi which were active in promoting the Exposition, and requested them to send photographs of the two women within their borders who were considered the most beautiful. This delicate duty — a sort of modern Judgment of Paris, but, let us hope, without its fatal consequences — was carried out; in response to the request, forty-four photographs were received, and from these a composite picture was made which was given to the engraver. "The result," says one of the officers of the Exposition, is "an ideal American head, full of the combined force, intellectuality, vivacity and beauty of the typical [Western] American girl;" and the successful completion of the difficult task is said to be largely due to the photographer, Mr. George G. Rockwood, of New York.

The obverse shows an American Indian in the act of spearing a buffalo. What legends the medal bears we have not been informed. The committee have certainly endeavored to produce what may be regarded as pre-eminently an American design, — blending, as it does, on the one hand, the type of the ideal American beauty of the West, the perfect flower of its womanhood as developed under the constant stress of an ever-advancing civilization, and, on the other, a scene which shows an occupation that has forever ceased upon the Western

plains, — the favorite sport of the barbarous tribes who once fought and hunted over those wide prairies, but who are fast vanishing before the march of an invading race, their wigwams replaced by populous cities, and their war-whoops drowned by the scream of the locomotive. Only an inspection of the medal itself will show how successfully the happy thought of its designers has been carried out, in thus contrasting the present and the past; and this we shall await with a lively interest.

NUMISMATIC JOURNALISM ON THE CONTINENT.

THE number of periodicals devoted to Numismatic literature which are published in Europe, the sumptuous style in which the various magazines are printed, the profuse and admirable manner in which they are illustrated with steel and phototype engravings, and the number of pages which the volumes contain, — to say nothing of the value of their contents, — furnish an object-lesson to American lovers of the science which we earnestly wish might rouse a spirited emulation on this side of the Atlantic. We have thought it would interest the readers of the *Journal* to know something of the attention which our favorite science receives from Continental collectors, and the zealous care and exhaustive research which they devote to coin-study, as shown by their periodicals, especially in view of the very limited number of American Numismatic magazines, and the comparatively feeble support which our Societies have hitherto given them.

The beautiful execution of the ancient coins of Greece and her colonies, notably those of Syracuse, and their historical character, not only invite but amply repay investigation. Hardly less interesting are the Roman issues, which though far inferior in artistic quality to those of Greece, yet offer much that is attractive to the student of "history as exemplified by coins." Then too the early coinage of the various European rulers, the kings and petty princes of the almost numberless divisions into which the Roman Empire was shattered in its fall; the quaint and curious medieval pieces of Germany and France; the singular coins of the Saxon monarchs of England; the buried hoards of Roman garrisons which are constantly coming to light; even the remarkable coins of India and the farthest East, illuminate the social and political side of the daily life of the people among whom these coins once circulated. All of these find mention and furnish subjects for discussion and exhaustive treatment in our foreign contemporaries.

We do not propose to write a disquisition on the value of Numismatics, for that seems needless to offer the readers of the *Journal*, but we cannot but express our regret that American students lack the opportunities for this department of study which our friends on the other side of the ocean so freely enjoy. As we have said before, in speaking of this, our national history is of too recent a date; the colonists from the nations of Europe who peopled our shores found a land over which no Roman army with its travelling coiners had ever marched, and of which Greece had never dreamed. In Africa and India, and even China, the spade has exhumed many a coin, carried thither from classic lands to tell the story of the conquest of the soldier or the enterprise of the merchant; but America has nought but barren soil to offer the explorer for buried coins of antiquity.

We catch a glimpse of the fact that the precious metals had a certain value for purposes of exchange among the Peruvians, the Aztecs and their neighbors, when we read of the quills of grains of gold, and the T-shaped plates of silver, which seem to have served for money or currency, and of the bracelets and necklaces of gold, worn by the peoples near the equator who had made the greatest advances toward civilization; and perhaps the copper rings with which the chieftains of tribes farther north adorned themselves may be claimed as among the earliest steps towards displacing, by articles of intrinsic value, the strings of shells and belts of wampum, with which the Indians occasionally closed their bargains; but the idea of anything approaching coinage never entered their minds. It has indeed been claimed that the wampum belts kept in mind important events, among those who were charged with preserving them;

yet these were merely aids to the memory, and no interpreter, however skillful, could ever decipher their hidden meaning. But the device and legend of the coin give it a very different quality. It is this historic side of numismatics, ever an unfailing and reliable source of knowledge, that supplies material of so much interest to the local numismatist and his national society, gives value to its official journal, and places before the general student the latest discoveries concerning events and their causes, the actors and their parts, for any record of which he would vainly search the literature of the past. And in these lines, as well as in those relating to the origin, the types, and their meaning, the dates and places of issue of the coins of antiquity, our European contemporaries excel with ease anything we can ever hope to accomplish. It would not be difficult to point out how all this touches our own country in a very practical way, but this is not our present purpose. We have a field of our own, though a very modest one, and to this, for the present at least, we must confine our labors.

The leading English magazine is of course the "Chronicle" of the Numismatic Society of London, which is edited by Sir John Evans, the President of the Society, and Messrs. Head and Grueber, both of whom we believe, are connected with the Medallion Department of the British Museum. This is a quarterly, established over thirty years ago, and its contributions to the history of Greek coins, using the term in its widest sense, and its skillful attributions of undescribed and unidentified coins, give it a leading place among authorities; a frequent writer on the medallion side of the science, if we may be permitted to use the phrase, and especially, though not exclusively, on English medals, is Dr. F. P. Weber, who has occasionally contributed to the *Journal*, and whose paper on Medals of Centenaries brought to light some very curious facts; his work on "Medals and Medallions of the Nineteenth Century relating to England, by foreign artists," was a surprise to English collectors, who learned through its pages how large a proportion of English medals were due to other than English artists. Dr. Weber has also been of much assistance to Dr. Storer, in compiling his Catalogue of Medallic Medals. As the medallic histories of England and America were so closely interwoven for a long period, we should rejoice to see in the "Chronicle" a continuation of the very valuable "Medallion Illustrations," to which the late Mr. C. Wyllys Betts was so much indebted, in the preparation of his work on the Colonial Medals of America. Contributions relating to early English coinage, and papers from the most learned numismatists of Europe, such as Imhoof-Blumer, Six, the late Gen. Sir Alexander Cunningham, well known as an authority on the coins of India, and many others of high repute, have found a cordial welcome to its pages.

While interesting deposits of Roman coins are occasionally exhumed in England, many of which were probably buried by the soldiers who occupied various posts in the Island in the first centuries of the Christian era, yet the "finds" of early English coins are of special value. In a late number of the "Chronicle" more than sixty pages are occupied with an account of the Balcombe hoard, exhumed a year ago in Balcombe, Sussex; this was one of the most important which has been discovered for a long period, for it contained 12 gold and 742 silver coins, mostly dating from the latter half of the fourteenth century, and Messrs. Grueber and Lawrence have given the pieces very careful examination, and rendered important aid towards solving some of the questions concerning the proper attribution of the coins of the Edwards, — a point which has long been under discussion. Another interesting and valuable feature is the Annual Address delivered before the Society by Sir John Evans at the anniversary meeting in June, and printed in its Proceedings; in this he has been accustomed to give an outline of the progress of the science during the preceding year, and a summary of what has been accomplished by the Society. A series of these addresses, which he has been kind enough to send to the *Journal*, gives a succinct history of the advance in numismatic knowledge in England and on the Continent from year to year.

A more popular publication is the "Monthly Numismatic Circular" of the Messrs. Spink, of London, which is now in its sixth year, and has done much to interest young collectors in the right direction by its "Chats on Roman Coins."

The Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium has published a quarterly Review for more than half a century. The volumes contain about five hundred pages each, and are printed at Brussels under the direction of the Viscount B. de Jonghe, Count Th. de Limburg-Stirum and M. Alphonse DeWitte. It is freely illustrated with excellent steel engravings of the coins, medals and jetons discussed in its pages. Many of these papers have been specially translated for the *Journal* and have proved of great interest to American readers, as we have the best reasons to know. This magazine, while giving special attention to the coinage of the Low Countries, has also published numerous articles of great value on ancient coins, among which our readers will recall those by Svoronos, on "The Signification of Certain Ancient Types," on the Cretan "Britomartis," and others, and the learned discussion as to the manner in which the dies of ancient coins were made, by M. V. Lemaire. The Society and its Review, which covers a wide and important field, deservedly hold a very prominent place in the estimation of European numismatists.

From France comes the "Revue Numismatique," a handsomely printed octavo, published quarterly under the direction of MM. A. de Barthélemy, G. Schlumberger, and E. Babelon, with M. J. Adrien Blanchet as the managing editor, all names well and widely known in the numismatic world. M. Blanchet has more than once favored the *Journal* with a contribution. One feature of the present volume which gives it a special value to collectors is the catalogue of the magnificent cabinet of the late M. Waddington, which is copiously illustrated with admirable photogravures. This, as is doubtless known to our readers, was one of the finest private collections in France; more than five thousand pieces have already been described in the "Revue," by the critical pen of M. Babelon. Another very valuable series of papers now appearing is a "Study on Imperial Roman Coins," by M. Michael C. Soutzo. Numerous articles of special interest to the lovers of ancient coins are always to be found in its pages. The cover of the magazine has the happy motto taken from the Gospel of St. Matthew (Vulgate), "*Ostendite mihi numisma census. . . Cujus est imago haec, et superscriptio?*" (Show me the tribute money, etc.) This magazine, like the preceding, averages about 500 pages in its volumes.

A new claimant for favor among French readers has appeared during the year, in the sumptuously printed "Gazette Numismatique Française," under the direction of M. Fernand Mazerolle, and the editorial care of M. Raymond Serrure. M. Serrure is one of the renowned family of numismatists of that name, and his beautiful magazine, with its broad margins, its elegant paper, its fine portraits of eminent French medallists, is also embellished with many photogravures of their choicest works, and is a delight to the eye and the taste of its readers. The volume just closed has given very complete descriptive catalogues of the works of Chaplain, Mazerolle, Roty, Maire, and others, and a portrait and bibliography of M. Babelon and his works; a new feature for a magazine of this class is its publication of letters from correspondents in different lands, giving an outline of the state of the science in the countries from which they are written. It does not propose to devote itself to the strictly classical side of coin study, as more especially exemplified in Greek coins, for instance, or to give it any prominence, but has marked out a well defined field of its own, with special reference to French numismatics, and while it does not enter at all upon the domain of the "Bulletin de Numismatique," which is conducted in some respects on similar lines to the "Circular" of the Messrs. Spink, its account of the Nickel Coinage of various lands, finely illustrated, with other papers which are to appear in the coming volume, will exemplify in some degree the broad ground which it intends to occupy. We cordially welcome its appearance among its elder sisters.

The "*Société Française de Numismatique*" has its "*Annuaire*" and the different Societies in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, and Greece have excellent journals to advance the interest of their membership in the special branches they study, and these we shall hope to mention more at length in a future number.